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Fireworks on Jupiter, Sparks in Washington To Fend Off Killer Comets, U.S. Plans Network of Early Warning Telescopes

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Chicken Little crowd, which once drew smiles by suggesting that Earth could be devastated by killer rocks from outer space, is suddenly finding its warnings and agenda taken seriously now that Jupiter has taken a beating in recorded history's biggest show of cosmic violence.

The political fallout from the Jovian fireworks is still developing, and the test of whether it will translate into a federal program may be a year or more away. But federal plans are being laid to create a \$50 million network of early warning telescopes that one day might help save Earth from collision with an icy intruder.

"You're going to see this thing take off like a rocket," Representative George E. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, who heads the House Science Committee, said of the plans in an interview. "It's going to be easy to sell in the Congress."

On July 20, as the bombardment of Jupiter by fragments of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 produced startling images of Earth-sized fireballs, Mr. Brown's committee voted to require the space agency to track any major comets or asteroids that threaten to hit Earth.

Astronomers already know of more than 100 whose paths occasionally cross Earth's orbit and estimate that as many as 2,000 may be speeding through space on such paths.

NASA reacted quickly to the committee's vote, starting a feasibility study of a warning system. The six-person study panel is to be headed by Eugene Shoemaker, a discoverer of the comet fragments that slammed into Jupiter from July 16 to 23, igniting flashes that outshone the planet.

The NASA report is to be ready by February, after which Mr. Brown and his allies will lobby for the creation of a federal early warning program, beginning in the budget for the 1996 fiscal year.

"Nobody is going to dismiss this," said Dr. Robert L. Park, a physicist at the University of Maryland and spokesman

for the American Physical Society, the nation's preeminent group of physicists.

In theory, if the warning time were sufficient, a comet or asteroid found to be on a collision course with Earth could be diverted by a nuclear-armed rocket detonated nearby.

Comets and asteroids are rubble left over from the creation of the solar system. Comets are composed of ice, perhaps with rocky nuclei, while asteroids are made of rocks and metals. Often miles in diameter, such celestial debris hurtles through the solar system at speeds of up to dozens of miles a second.

Asteroids loop continually through the solar system's interior, and the ones passing near Earth tend to orbit the Sun once every couple of years. Advanced warning of collision is possible because they can be repeatedly observed and their looping orbits projected centuries into the future.

In contrast, comets hail from the far fringes of the solar system and have orbital periods up to millions of years in length. Thus, warning might be possible for only a year or so before a comet's headlong crash into Earth.

Today the skies tend to be scanned for potential intruders only by moon-and-pop operations, often using borrowed telescopes. Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 was discovered last year while Mr. Shoemaker, a retired geologist, his wife, Carolyn, and David H. Levy, an amateur astronomer, were hunting for comets and asteroids with a small, 18-inch telescope atop Mount Palomar in Southern California. The comet they found looked like a string of 21 pearls.

The discovery was sheer luck. Light clouds had dulled the sparkles of the night sky, prompting the team to debate whether it could afford the luxury of trying to take sky photos under less-than-ideal conditions when its film budget was so tight. In the end, the team used old, partly exposed film, which nonetheless was able to capture a clear image of the string of pearls.

It is possible that the comet might never have been found if the team had decided to scrap its observations that night, Mr. Levy said.



WARSAW COOL-DOWN — A Polish scout pouring water down the back of an honor guard to provide some relief in the heat Monday as they commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising against the Nazis. Page 2.

Repatriation Slowed by Safety Fears For Rwanda

Senior UN Aide Urges
Caution, Overturning
Advice From the Field

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, said Monday she was unsure Rwanda was secure enough for refugees to return home despite the horrendous conditions in their squalid and disease-ridden camps in this Zaire border town.

Mrs. Ogata's view on repatriation for the more than 1 million refugees here was far more cautious than the position of her representatives in the field. For days, they have been encouraging the refugees to go home. United Nations refugee officials have even been planning to set up a radio station this week to broadcast the message that Rwanda is safe enough for the refugees to return.

The numbers returning home have dropped from 1,600 a day through the border point at Goma to less than 1,000 because of a stepped-up propaganda campaign by the ousted Hutu government-in-exile to keep them in Zaire.

UN and other aid officials have said that a mass repatriation of the refugees was the only solution to a staggering humanitarian crisis that has overwhelmed relief efforts and turned the sprawling refugee settlements into veritable death camps of disease and despair.

Mrs. Ogata's remarks, made after a brief tour of the camps, seemed to add more confusion to the debate over repatriation while highlighting bureaucratic splits within the office of UN's refugee body.

Mrs. Ogata said she had met with officials of the new Rwanda Patriotic Front government in the capital, Kigali, and that they had assured her they were committed to national reconciliation after nearly four months of massacres and a bloody civil war.

But she seemed to indicate that she would not take at face value the Patriotic Front's assurances that refugees who return would be well-received and protected.

"I think all the things they are saying are the right things," Mrs. Ogata said. But she added, "I'll never say they should go home until I'm absolutely convinced that everything is all right."

She said convincing the refugees to return was a question of "protection and confidence-building."

She said the Patriotic Front had given her guarantees, but added: "To say something is very welcome. We have to see a little bit more."

Mrs. Ogata agreed that "the solution is return" for this ongoing crisis, and said that the United Nations would assist any

Persecution of Christians Mounts in Iran

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — The Islamic government of Iran, which has often been criticized by human rights groups for its treatment of religious minorities, is mounting the fiercest campaign since the 1979 revolution against the small Christian minority here, church leaders and Western diplomats say.

Three Christian leaders have been killed since the beginning of the year. Churches have been shut down. Scores of young Christians or many converts from Islam, have been imprisoned and tortured, especially in the cities of Gorgan and Kermanshah, church officials say. And pastors have been expelled from parishes or are under surveillance.

"Even by the standards of Iran, the current crackdown is extraordinary," said a senior Western diplomat.

Iranian officials deny mistreating Christians and other religious sects.

They blame an Iraqi-based opposition group, the People's Mujahidin, for the killings of the churchmen, and have presented to reporters three women who say they belonged to the organization and carried out the killings. The opposition group denies the charge.

Iranian officials contend that evangelical churches here have other agendas besides worship.

"We consider them to be a political organization," said M. Jarad Zarif, an Iranian deputy foreign minister.

Under the Islamic government, life has never been easy for Iranians who do not belong to the Shiite Muslim majority. Christian schools were taken over by the government after the revolution. The publication of Christian texts, while legal, rarely receives the necessary approval. Positions in the government, state-owned businesses, and even universities are reserved for those who uphold strict "Islamic values."

In a population of roughly 62 million people, Iran's religious minorities include 3.5 million Sunni Muslims, 350,000 followers of the Baha'i faith, 80,000 Christians, and 30,000 Jews, according to official statistics.

Romania Is Left in the Dust as Eastern Europe Speeds Forward

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CLUJ, Romania — "Sorry, we do not have any milk," said the waiter at Cluj's best hotel, the Continental. "Unless you want powdered milk."

Nor was there fresh-brewed coffee. Just the powdered variety.

Nearly five years after the people of Romania rose up against the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, and after four years of half-hearted efforts at free enterprise, this country is being left behind in fast-changing Eastern Europe.

Crossing the border from Hungary into Romania involves more than the usual passport and customs checks. It is like jumping back into a Europe of long ago.

Along the 100 miles from Arad on the Hungarian border to Cluj, farmers could be seen cutting and stacking hay and hauling it to their barns. No one was using machinery, just scythes and wooden pitchforks — pastoral, picturesque and utterly pre-industrial.

Romania stands as a reminder that Eastern Europe, after throwing off its socialist shackles, is fast

Beijing Gives Chinese Investors a Break

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — China's domestic stock markets reversed half of a yearlong losing streak in one session Monday, with the Shanghai market rocketing 36 percent and the Shenzhen bourse jumping 34 percent.

The wild rises came after Beijing announced moves to halt losses that threatened to undermine Chinese investors' faith in their fledgling stock markets. The government also hinted at greater foreign involvement in domestic trading far sooner than most observers ever expected.

But analysts and executives with compa-



A boy returning home Monday to Rwanda from a refugee camp in Zaire was given a lift on an aid agency's truck.

Trouble With the Triads Caps Jimmy Lai's Climb

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Two things changed Jimmy Lai's life forever: half a chocolate bar that he ate in 1957, and the massacre around Tiananmen Square in Beijing 32 years later.

"When I was 9, I was in Canton, just selling things on the street, stealing things," he said, recalling the young Lai Chi Ying.

"I tried to help this guy, he had two big bags," he said. "A packet of something fell out of his pocket, and he broke it in half and said to eat it. I tasted this and said, 'What is that?' He said, 'Chocolate, chocolate from Hong Kong.' From that day, I said I wanted to go to Hong Kong."

Three years later, curled up in the bottom of a smelly, wave-tossed teacup c. a boat, he was smuggled to Hong Kong.

The former street urchin came to run one of Asia's biggest chains of clothing stores, Giordano's, and to publish Hong Kong's largest circulation weekly magazine, The Journal of Politics, crime, fashion, and lifestyles has managed with its exposés of corruption to enrage China and to provoke Hong Kong's criminal gangs.

In the last few months, firebombs have been thrown at Mr. Lai's home and paint at his clothing stores, and the police believe the gangs are responsible. Then in early July, China sued his magazine for libel.

"I don't care," Mr. Lai said. "If we don't do it, someone else will."

Like many of his fellow refugees, when he arrived in Hong Kong he brought with him little education or skills, but a ferocious determination to succeed. He went to work stitching gloves in a factory.

Seven years later, he had become the manager of a large textile factory. "From there I worked until I started my own factory," he said. "I found I could not take orders from other people."

In 1975, Mr. Lai opened his garment factory. "I sold to retailers like the Limited and the Gap," he said. "But I

Kiosk

Berlusconi Takes A Beating in Poll

ROME (AFP) — The popularity rating of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has plunged 12 percent after an attempt to clip magistrates' powers and a conflict of interest controversy.

Mr. Berlusconi's rating fell to 21.4 percent in an opinion poll taken at the end of July, down 12 percentage points from February.

Mr. Berlusconi will address Parliament on Tuesday to try to put out brushfires caused by some of his recent moves. There will be no vote of confidence after the debate.

General News

As pressure mounts, Haiti's junta declares a state of siege. Page 4.

Book Review

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Chais

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HONG KONG COLLAPSE — A fire fighter atop a concrete canopy that fell onto a sidewalk Monday, killing a woman and injuring 16.

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.400 CFA
Cambodia	1.400 CFA
Cape Verde	1.400 CFA
Chad	1.400 CFA
Comoros	1.400 CFA
Congo	1.400 CFA
Cote d'Ivoire	1.400 CFA
Cuba	1.400 CFA
Cyprus	1.400 CFA
Dominican Rep.	1.400 CFA
Dominica	1.400 CFA
Egypt	1.400 CFA
El Salvador	1.400 CFA
Equatorial Guinea	1.400 CFA
Eritrea	1.400 CFA
Ethiopia	1.400 CFA
Fiji	1.400 CFA
Gabon	1.400 CFA
Gambia	1.400 CFA
Germany	1.400 CFA
Ghana	1.400 CFA
Greece	1.400 CFA
Guatemala	1.400 CFA
Haiti	1.400 CFA
Honduras	1.400 CFA
Hungary	1.400 CFA
India	1.400 CFA
Indonesia	1.400 CFA
Italy	1.400 CFA
Jamaica	1.400 CFA
Japan	1.400 CFA
Jordan	1.400 CFA
Kazakhstan	1.400 CFA
Kenya	1.400 CFA
Korea	1.400 CFA
Kuwait	1.400 CFA
Laos	1.400 CFA
Latvia	1.400 CFA
Lebanon	1.400 CFA
Lithuania	1.400 CFA
Madagascar	1.400 CFA
Malawi	1.400 CFA
Malaysia	1.400 CFA
Maldives	1.400 CFA
Mali	1.400 CFA
Moldova	1.400 CFA
Mongolia	1.400 CFA
Morocco	1.400 CFA
Mozambique	1.400 CFA
Nicaragua	1.400 CFA
Niger	1.400 CFA
Nigeria	1.400 CFA
North Macedonia	1.400 CFA
Oman	1.400 CFA
Pakistan	1.400 CFA
Panama	1.400 CFA
Paraguay	1.400 CFA
Peru	1.400 CFA
Philippines	1.400 CFA
Poland	1.400 CFA
Portugal	1.400 CFA
Romania	1.400 CFA
Russia	1.400 CFA
Saudi Arabia	1.400 CFA
Senegal	1.400 CFA
Serbia	1.400 CFA
Seychelles	1.400 CFA
Slovakia	1.400 CFA
Slovenia	1.400 CFA
Somalia	1.400 CFA
South Africa	1.400 CFA
Spain	1.400 CFA
Sri Lanka	1.400 CFA
St. Kitts	1.400 CFA
St. Lucia	1.400 CFA
St. Vincent	1.400 CFA
Sudan	1.400 CFA
Swaziland	1.400 CFA
Sweden	1.400 CFA
Switzerland	1.400 CFA
Taiwan	1.400 CFA
Tanzania	1.400 CFA
Togo	1.400 CFA
Tonga	1.400 CFA
Tunisia	1.400 CFA
Turkey	1.400 CFA
Uganda	1.400 CFA
Ukraine	1.400 CFA
United Kingdom	1.400 CFA
United States	1.400 CFA
Uruguay	1.400 CFA
Uzbekistan	1.400 CFA
Venezuela	1.400 CFA
Vietnam	1.400 CFA
Yemen	1.400 CFA
Zambia	1.400 CFA
Zimbabwe	1.400 CFA

Dow Jones	
33.67	Up
3798.17	0.63%
Trib Index	
115.05	Up
1.5798	0.63%
The Dollar	
Mark	1.5798
Yen	1.5798
Pound	1.5798
Franc	1.5798
Mark	1.5798
Yen	1.5798
Pound	1.5798
Franc	1.5798

A Month After Opening, Serbian Murder Camp Ran at Top Speed

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

VLAŠENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Serbian concentration camp of Susica, where about 3,000 Muslims died and thousands more were imprisoned before exile, began its work in June 1992. Within a month, the pace of killing and expulsion of

Second of two articles

Muslims accelerated, and by the end of September, there were no Muslims left in Vlasenica and scant evidence of the savagery they had suffered.

But now, two years later, a Serbian guard at the camp and dozens of Muslim survivors have come forward to provide the first account of a camp's operation to be corroborated by both sides in the Bosnian war. Their convergent portrayals, conveyed in separate, independent interviews, establish Susica's function as the systematic elimination of Muslims.

The guard, Pero Popovic, 36, who deserted from the Serbian Army in January 1993, made it clear in three interviews with The New York Times that executions at the camp were a nightly occurrence and that a unit of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army opened the way for the "cleansing" of Vlasenica by surrounding and dismantling its Muslim population a few weeks before the camp opened.

A Singular Sadism

Susica, a former army depot, began its work in May 1992 and within a month was operating at high speed. The orchestrator of the proceedings there was a Serb in his mid-30s named Dragan Nikolic, who was widely known by his nickname, "Yankee," Mr. Popovic and survivors of the camp said.

A former employee of the local alu-

minum company called Alpro, Mr. Nikolic now works for the Bosnian Serbian secret police. As commander of the camp from about June 10, Mr. Nikolic appears to have displayed a singular sadism.

Every night, Mr. Popovic and camp survivors said, Mr. Nikolic, a tall slim figure with a nasal voice, would come into the hangar and point to men or read out a list of names. Shortly afterward, people inside the hangar would hear shooting. The men selected never returned. Mr. Popovic said they were generally lined up against an electricity pylon just outside the hangar and shot.

"Nikolic and his cronies often seemed drunk," said Zijad Zeimic, who entered Susica on June 2 as one of the camp's first prisoners. "There was a deathly silence when they came in and we had to put our faces down. It did not seem like there was much of a system. They just came in drunk and pointed to people."

Executions of small groups took place within the camp, just outside the hangar, Mr. Popovic said. But large-scale executions — which generally happened in reprisal for the killing in the war of a local Serb — were carried out at a nearby ravine called Han Ploca.

Men were loaded into the back of a truck, taken up to the edge of the ravine, about five miles away, and then shot as they emerged from the vehicle, he said. Groups of young soldiers were brought in to perform the executions. The bodies fell into the ravine and bulldozers were used to cover them over.

Mr. Popovic said: "In mid-June I witnessed the execution at the ravine of 26 people. One man got away by running down into the woods as he got out of the truck. In all, at least 1,000 people were executed up there. At first the executions

took place during the day, but later they were all at night."

Payoffs From Victims

Asked about Mr. Nikolic's motives, Mr. Popovic said he believed he was influenced by Serbian nationalist propaganda and was also making a lot of money from his victims.

"Nikolic was taking everything of value from the Muslims," Mr. Popovic said. "One woman offered me 18,000 German marks to arrange her release. There were nearly 20,000 Muslims in the county. So you can imagine the money that was being made."

The Serbian concentration camp of Susica near this eastern Bosnian town had been functioning for just over a month when, on July 8, 1992, a Serbian soldier came to the home of Rafija Hadzic and ordered her to undress.

An hour before, her husband, Ejub Hadzic, had been arrested and taken away. Like many other young Muslim women from Vlasenica, she has never seen her husband again.

"My 8-year-old daughter was standing in the room, but the soldier beat me with the butt of his gun and cut me with a knife," said Mrs. Hadzic, who is now a refugee in the town of Kladanj.

Mrs. Hadzic and her daughter were taken to the Susica camp, where they arrived at about 7:30 P.M. Inside a large hangar, she said she found about 700 Muslim residents of the Vlasenica area — men, women and children — massed on a concrete floor.

"I was there for 10 days," she said. "During that time, I saw one man's ear cut off by the Serbs, and two others killed. The men killed were Ismet Dedic and Galib Music. People were beaten every day. Sometimes a dead body would lie in the

hangar for hours, before the guards came with a bag and took it away."

Eventually, Mrs. Hadzic and her daughter were taken up to the front line near Kladanj and made to walk down into government-held territory.

The treatment of Mrs. Hadzic reflected the worsening situation for the Muslims of Vlasenica at the beginning of July. Although just six months earlier, there had been only small hints of ethnic tensions in this mixed Bosnian town, the outbreak of war in April had unleashed a pent-up fury among heavily armed Serbs that left Muslim civilians helpless.

On July 5, however, the emergent forces of the Muslim-led Bosnian government hit back, killing a local Serbian hero in Vlasenica. He was Dragoljub Stojic, whose nickname was "Kalimero," a popular Serbian cartoon character.

"Kalimero was loved by all the Serbs," Mr. Popovic said. "He was a brilliant auto electrician and a very brave fighter. He and his cousin, Danilo, died in an ambush at Barica, about two miles from town. After that, in reprisal, about 300 Muslim prisoners were killed by firing squad. One of those killed was a man called Ibrahim Zlatić."

Betrayed by Neighbors

Like other refugees whose husbands have disappeared, Mrs. Hadzic still appears stunned and incredulous. Unlike Nazi camps during World War II, Susica was a camp in which torture and death were meted out by soldiers on people who had been their immediate neighbors.

In testimony to the depth of pathological hatreds in the Balkans, the former Muslim friends of Serbs in Vlasenica were suddenly demonized as fellow Slavs who had committed "treason" centuries ago by

converting to Islam during the long occupation of the Ottoman Turks.

"A complete wall came down on Vlasenica in early May 1992," said Fikra Atalov. "The Serbs would not even say hello to us any more."

By September 1992, the only Muslims in Vlasenica left were old people or invalids whom the Serbs had refrained from shifting before. Now it was their turn.

On Sept. 15, 1992, the Serbs came to the home of Tima Handzic. Aged 93, she was lying on a bed when a Serbian soldier kicked in the door of her Vlasenica home and ordered her to come with him.

"Kill me at my door," she said, "I can't move."

'Go to Your Alija'

The soldier replied: "I don't want to kill you. But you have to come with me."

Mrs. Handzic's daughter, Meyra, was also in the house. "We had no shoes on," she said, "so I asked to be able to get some shoes. But the soldier said no."

The two women were driven down to Susica camp, where they found several hundred people sprawled on the concrete floor of the hangar. "I thought, 'Oh, my God, we're dead,'" Meyra Handzic said.

A surprise awaited her. Among the prisoners was her son, Suljo Handzic, who had been arrested on June 1. As Meyra Handzic recalled, her son approached her, embraced her and said: "Now that you are here, I see that it's finished. There is no hope for me."

Tima and Meyra Handzic were loaded onto a bus the following afternoon and driven, in the usual procedure, to a village near Kladanj. "Go to your Alija," was the parting order from their Serbian guard, referring to the Muslim president of Bosnia, Alija Izetbegovic.

In Kladanj, Meyra Handzic found another of her sons, Abdulah Handzic, a passionate chess player whose friendship with the Serbian president of the Vlasenica chess club had saved him. On May 17, 1992, armed with a special pass provided to him by the president of the chess club, Abdulah Handzic had escaped Vlasenica.

Now he is a soldier in the 1st Muslim brigade of the 11 Corps of the Bosnian Army.

Mr. Handzic is driven by the hope that he will find his brother, Suljo. The family has no word of him since he was last seen by Meyra and Tima Handzic in Susica camp.

But Mr. Popovic, the Serbian guard, said that Suljo Handzic is dead. "He was executed," he said.

In the last month of its operation, command of Susica camp was taken over by an officer in the Bosnian Serb army, Major Mile Jacimovic. Mr. Popovic said. Major Jacimovic, he said, was utterly ruthless in his determination to root out all Muslims from Vlasenica.

By the end of September, Major Jacimovic had decided to close the Susica camp. Asked if this was the result of concern that the camp might be found, following the discovery in early August of Omarska camp near Banja Luka, Mr. Popovic said:

"No, it was simply that there were no more Muslims in the Vlasenica area, and Jacimovic and Nikolic had taken all the money they could from the Muslims."

Major Jacimovic decided that most of the surviving 200 prisoners should be executed, Mr. Popovic said.

"Over half of them were taken up to the ravine and shot," he said. "The others were taken up toward the front line to the west and put to work digging trenches near Palemka."

After its closure, Susica became what it had been before: a military depot.

West Seems Unable To Deter the Serbs

Allies Are Badly Outflanked

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Employing a series of maneuvers, both political and military, the Bosnian Serbs have launched one of their most successful assaults ever on the international community and

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the Bosnian Muslims, effectively burying a peace plan that would end Bosnia's 27-month-old war by compelling them to surrender almost one-third of the territory they have conquered.

Over the course of the last month, while Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Defense Secretary William J. Perry and senior officials from Russia, Germany, Britain and France issued blunt statements demanding approval of the plan, Serbian forces have simultaneously attempted to divide the international community and convince diehard anti-Serbian countries, including the United States, that further intervention in Bosnia would be too costly.

The successful assault on what the Clinton administration has called "the last chance for peace in Bosnia" illustrates the inability of the international community to alter the course of Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

The plan's burial turns another page in the history of the international community's troubled relationship with this country and could pave the way for the recognition of changes in internationally recognized boundaries by force.

In Bosnia, the plan's demise means more death for Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Already, United Nations officers speak of the necessity of limiting new fighting to an "acceptable level of violence." Since the conflict erupted in April 1992, more than 200,000 people have lost their homes.

"As long as they don't start killing women and children again, this thing will muddle along for quite some time," said a UN officer. "That's the level the international community seems willing to accept."

One of the key problems, Western analysts here say, is that the international community's behavior in Bosnia has become predictable. Each new peace proposal does not come with a new approach.

"We've got to introduce uncertainty into the process to start the Serbs guessing," said a Western diplomat. "Otherwise it will be the same old game."

The latest Serbian move came Monday, a diplomatic gambit that followed several days of violence pinpointed for



A Bosnian Serbian patrol wearing gas masks to protect against chlorine-charged ammunition used by Muslim forces.

maximum effect. The Serbian leadership responded to a declaration made by the United States, Russia, Britain, Germany and France over the weekend that threatened increased economic sanctions and other possible penalties if the Serbs did not sign the plan.

The statement called for new negotiations on the plan that would divide Bosnia into roughly equal parts, one controlled by a federation of Croats and Muslims, the other

run by Serbs. Significantly, however, the response included demands to change the plan's map and for international recognition for the Serbian breakaway republic in Bosnia, two conditions already rejected by the five powers.

In addressing their response to Russia, Britain and France, and excluding the United States and Germany, the Bosnian Serbian statement aimed at splitting the fragile international consensus on Bosnia that was

reflected in the mild threats made against the Serbs.

On the battlefield, the Serbs have taken a series of measures designed to convince the international community that military intervention would be extremely painful. They included an assault on a Ukrainian plane that resulted in the closure of Sarajevo's airport, and an attack on a UN convoy carrying food and supplies into Sarajevo.

These steps were part of a process aimed at whittling away at the foundation of Sarajevo's successful cease-fire, established in February after a mortar attack on Sarajevo's open-air market killed 68 people.

UN officials now regularly voice fears that with the peace plan collapsing around them, the mostly-Muslim Bosnian Army would soon increase its attempts to provoke Serbian attacks in an effort to lure North Atlantic Treaty Organization warplanes into bombing Serbian positions.

Bonn Apology on Warsaw Uprising Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — President Roman Herzog of Germany apologized Monday for the suffering his nation caused Poland in World War II in a gesture marking the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising against Nazi occupation.

Mr. Herzog said the anniversary of one of the bloodiest battles of the war, in which more than 200,000 Poles were killed, should launch new efforts to build a more united Europe.

"Today I bow down before the victims of the Warsaw Uprising, as before all Polish victims of the war," Mr. Herzog said in a speech delivered in front of a huge monument to the uprising. "I ask for forgiveness for what Germans did to you."

"What we need is understanding, trust and good neighborliness," he said. "That can only grow when our peoples put the dark aspects of their recent history completely into the open."

Mr. Herzog was not the first German leader to apologize to Warsaw for the war,

but his gesture was a dramatic climax to four days of events commemorating the uprising.

As Poland solemnly marked the anniversary, the enduring controversy over the Russians' failure to aid the insurgents re-emerged as a painful theme.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had turned down President Lech Walesa's invitation to attend the commemorations. His deputy spokesman said Monday that Mr. Yeltsin was "overloaded with work."

Mr. Yeltsin instead sent his chief of staff, Sergei A. Filatov, who set a conciliatory tone before leaving Moscow by saying Poles and Russians alike were victims of Soviet totalitarianism under Stalin.

But the Moscow newspaper Pravda accused Polish historians on Saturday of "trying to rewrite history" by stressing that the uprising failed chiefly because the advancing Soviet Army halted on the eastern bank of the Vistula River and looked on as the Nazis snuffed out the insurgents.

"We had better not quote what the Pol-

ish propaganda is saying about us," said Pravda, voice of Russia's Communist opposition. "It's simply insulting."

The revolt's failure allowed Stalin to cement control over postwar Poland.

In official ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Monday, red-bellied soldiers and aged uprising veterans in World War II-era uniforms marched in 36 degree centigrade (97 Fahrenheit) heat past Mr. Walesa and other Polish leaders.

No veterans were to march before foreign dignitaries, including Vice President Al Gore, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Mr. Herzog.

"Herzog should march before us and ask for forgiveness," said Witold Stankiewicz, 67, expressing the feelings of many of his fellow uprising veterans. "In front of our eyes we watched the Germans line up civilians and shoot them."

About 6 million of Poland's inhabitants were killed during World War II, including 3 million Jews.

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Syria Rejects Peace Appeal by Israel

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Syria rejected a call by the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, for a peace gesture, saying Monday that it was up to Israel to take such a step since it occupies Syria and other Arab lands.

The Israeli daily said Israel should publicly state its commitment to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon to advance the 33-month-old Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations.

On Sunday, Mr. Rabin urged President Hafez Assad to take a public step to persuade the Israeli public that Damascus was ready to follow the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan in ending the state of war with Israel.

IRA Ready for Cease-Fire, Paper Says

DUBLIN (NYT) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army has "strongly indicated" that it is preparing to suspend for at least a month its campaign of killing in Northern Ireland, The Irish Times reported Monday.

The newspaper, usually accurate in its Northern Ireland reports, said "Republican sources in Belfast" indicated that the IRA was getting ready to announce later this month a unilateral cease-fire to last at least one month, and maybe two of three, possibly to begin in September. Independent political analysts with contacts in Republican circles in the north confirmed the report.

2 French Officials Face Prosecution

TOULON, France (Combined Dispatches) — Senator Maurice Arreckx was charged here Monday with corruption and breach of trust over a kickback scandal involving a building contract in this southeastern port, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Arreckx, 76, was questioned for six hours before being charged. He was to be held overnight in the Beaumettes prison in Marseille, the office said.

Meanwhile, the former mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, will be extradited to France from Uruguay at the end of the month to face corruption and fraud charges, legal sources said Monday. The Appeals Court in Montevideo announced earlier that it had voted to extradite Mr. Médecin, 66, who fled to Uruguay in 1990 after the French police issued a warrant for his arrest. (AFP, Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Dispute Prolongs Air Chaos

PARIS (AP) — Long delays in flights over southern France persisted Monday due to a traffic controllers' dispute, disrupting traffic in neighboring countries and threatening to drag on.

Controllers in the region's main center at Aix-en-Provence, staged a weekend strike two weeks ago and have since refused to work overtime, said a spokeswoman for the nation's aviation authority. "The delays in Nice are like yesterday, about three hours," she said. Nice, the island of Corsica, and popular vacation spots in northern Spain also were affected.

Portuguese train drivers began a five-day stoppage of intercity, main-line and international services Monday to demand a shorter working week and a higher professional status, a union official said on Monday. (Reuters)

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will be allowed to fly to two more Russian destinations, alongside existing services to Moscow and St. Petersburg, following an agreement with Russia, the Dutch Transportation Ministry said.

New Valencia, Spain, hundreds of fire fighters and soldiers battled to control a wildfire Monday that forced 320 people from their isolated homes. The fire was burning around Requena, 60 kilometers (35 miles) west of Valencia. (AP)

Striking Los Angeles bus mechanics reached a tentative contract agreement on Monday with the city's transit authority, but they did not immediately end the walkout. The announcement came as the strike was entering a second week. (AP)

A total of 10 kilometers (6 miles) of Paris-bound lanes of the A6 expressway between Orly and Paris will be closed for roadworks from Tuesday until Aug. 24, authorities said Monday. Detour routes have been set up to minimize traffic jams. (AFP)

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Federal Marshals Are Sent to Protect Abortion Clinics

WASHINGTON — Federal marshals have been sent to protect some abortion clinics after two killings at one clinic and the firebombing of another. Attorney General Janet Reno announced Monday.

"We're taking all prudent steps," Ms. Reno told reporters in response to questions about attacks on clinics and clinic workers. "It's a problem throughout the nation."

Assignment of marshals for clinic protection follows the killing of an abortion doctor and his escort on Friday in Pensacola, Florida, and the firebombing of a clinic in Falls Church, Virginia, that night.

Ms. Reno declined to say how many marshals were involved or where, but pro-abortion rights groups said they were on duty in Pensacola, Falls Church, Houston and Wichita, Kansas — each the scene of prior anti-abortion turbulence. The marshals were also in Fargo, North Dakota, the only place in that state where abortions are performed.

The Pensacola police arrested Paul Hill, a former minister and leader of an anti-abortion group that advocated justifiable homicide against doctors who perform abortions. He was charged with killing Dr. John Britton, and his escort, James Barrett, and wounding Mr. Barrett's wife.

David Gunn, another doctor who performed abortions, was murdered at another abortion clinic in Pensacola last year. Michael Griffin, a local abortion protester, was convicted of the murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Mr. Hill had defended Mr. Griffin, saying he should not have been convicted.

Sandy Sheldon, co-administrator at Pensacola Women's Medical Services, the clinic where Dr. Gunn was shot dead in March 1993, said: "We're glad that somebody is finally taking us seriously. We are under siege, and it's a very definite threat."

Ms. Sheldon said she had been told that federal officers would be on duty 24 hours a day at Pensacola's two clinics.

Both clinics in Pensacola said they would stay in operation.

"We are not quitting," Ms. Sheldon said. Susan Nemney, spokeswoman for Planned Parenthood of Houston and southeast Texas, said marshals were at three or four Houston clinics that have been targets of the strongest protests.

"We appreciate that involvement," she said.

A spokeswoman in Wichita said U.S. marshals were patrolling two abortion clinics, including one where a doctor was shot and wounded last year. The city was the site of a summer-long protest in 1991, with more than 2,600 arrests.

No one has been arrested in the Falls Church firebombing, which caused limited damage and no injuries. That incident is being investigated by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the clinic has reopened.

Ms. Reno's dispatch of marshals did not satisfy pro-abortion rights activists who called for a full-scale federal investigation of a possible conspiracy involving the abortion killings and threats against other abortion doctors.

"We do not believe that these individuals who pulled the trigger acted alone," Katherine Spillar of the Feminist Majority Foundation said at a demonstration outside the Justice Department.

Ms. Reno said that the Justice Department was investigating to see if there is any organized effort of criminal violence against clinics and those who work in them.

Besides the three abortion clinic shootings, Ms. Spillar and representatives of the National Organization for Women said federal investigators should investigate the death of Dr. Wayne Patterson in Mobile, Alabama, last August.

Dr. Patterson, killed in what the police called a robbery, had performed abortions in Pensacola after Dr. Gunn's death.

An anti-abortion activist, Randall Terry, condemned the clinic killings but said federal marshals should not be brought in.

"They should put them in the gang areas and go after the drug runners," Mr. Terry said. "To call out federal marshals is an overreaction, and it only exacerbates an already tense situation." (Reuters, AP)

POLITICAL NOTES

Mitchell Says Health Plan Meets Main Goal

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, emerged from a meeting with President Bill Clinton on Monday promising that his scaled-down health care plan would meet the president's main objective — insurance for all Americans.

"That's the goal on which the president has never wavered — what I believe we will attain," Mr. Mitchell told reporters outside the White House.

Mr. Mitchell's plan will stretch out the period for covering all Americans and limits employer responsibility for premiums to 50 percent. It is substantially less expensive than the one House leaders unveiled last week and would delay any mandatory requirement for health insurance until at least the turn of the century.

Even then, Mr. Mitchell said, his bill would exempt small businesses from any obligation to pay for their workers' insurance and require other firms to pay only half the cost of insurance, with individuals paying the other half. "I think a vote on that subject would be very close," he said. (AP, WP)

Party Strategists Discover 'Moral Decline'

WASHINGTON — Here's a sign of the times: Former Education Secretary William J. Bennett, whose moralizing "Book of Virtues" has been lodged near the top of the best-seller list for months, now has on his desk requests from about 100 Republican candidates to come and speak in their behalf in the fall election.

From coast to coast, moral decline is rocking to the top of the agenda for campaign 1994. In a growing number of races for state and federal office, candidates are lining up to lament the trends in American family life — and linking problems from crime to the decay of the cities to a perceived breakdown in the transmission of values from one generation to the next. (LAT)

Washington Voters Rehabilitate Ex-Mayor

WASHINGTON — At first glance, they seem the most improbable of scenes: crowds hailing Marion S. Barry Jr. as a savior of the city, cheering him on as he seeks a fourth term as mayor.

After all, this is the same man whose third term effectively ended four years ago when federal agents videotaped him smoking crack. He was convicted on a misdemeanor charge of cocaine possession and served six months in prison.

But in the strange brew of local politics in Washington, Mr. Barry is marching through rehabilitation and redemption.

In the most recent independent poll of District of Columbia voters, conducted in late June by The Washington Post, 38 percent said they would vote for Mr. Barry, compared with 26 percent for John Ray, a member of the city council, and 16 percent for the current mayor, Sharon Pratt Kelly, whose political troubles have left an opening for Mr. Barry. All of the candidates are black. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Robert W. Tucker, a foreign policy expert at Johns Hopkins University: "Clinton is caught in a dilemma of his own making. He came into office intending to concentrate on domestic affairs, but he made a lot of commitments on foreign policy during the campaign, on Bosnia and Haiti and other issues. And he wanted to fulfill them without the use of American military power. He has developed something new under the sun: the idea of bloodless war. The only problem is that it doesn't exist." (LAT)

Away From Politics

• Congressional investigators are concerned that the Pentagon cannot afford its strategy of being prepared to fight two regional wars at the same time. The General Accounting Office says the Defense Department may have overstated savings and underestimated costs by more than \$150 billion in its \$1.2 trillion budget for 1995 to 1999. That figure is much higher than the estimate by the Senate Armed Services Committee, which said in June that it was "seriously concerned" that the Pentagon would be unable to finance its strategy.

• Secondhand cigarette smoke will cause an estimated 47,000 deaths and about 150,000 nonfatal heart attacks in U.S. nonsmokers this year, according to a study to be published this week in a medical journal.

• A new study suggests that senior citizens with larger head circumferences are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease and other forms of age-related dementia than are persons with smaller heads.

• A seaplane attempting a landing on the Willamette River in Wheatland, Oregon, struck and killed a man and a woman canoeing with their two sons.



A LITTLE REST FOR THE WEARY — A fire fighter catching a nap during a battle against blazes that have burned 91,000 acres of land in central Washington, one of 26 major fires in eight western states.

Legal Lid Lifts in Simpson Case

Release of Transcript Spurs Pretrial Dueling

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In making public a transcript of the aborted grand jury inquiry in the O. J. Simpson case, the trial judge has provided not only an intriguing, even titillating, peek at previously undisclosed investigative material but has also given an insight into what is normally a secretive legal process.

The 460-page transcript, made public over the weekend by Judge Lance A. Ito after pieces of the testimony were publicized by some news organizations, includes testimony that suggests that prosecutors may try to portray Mr. Simpson as a scorned, possessive man whose jealous rage turned to violence, resulting in the bloody slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

But Robert Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's chief defense lawyer, countered that such a portrayal would be grossly incorrect.

Mr. Shapiro asserted instead that Mr. Simpson demonstrated in the months before the killings that although he was sorely tried by his former wife's rela-

tionships with other men, he reacted only verbally and with "great, great control and great restraint."

"Any lesser man probably would have done something a lot more serious than talk," Mr. Shapiro said in an interview.

Prosecutors refused to discuss the transcript.

Evidence about a defendant's conduct before a crime can be a hotly disputed issue in trials; its admissibility generally depends on how long ago the conduct in question occurred and how it bears on motive and intent.

Mr. Shapiro refused to discuss what the defense strategy might be if the prosecution tried to enter evidence about his client's earlier conduct.

The release of the grand jury transcript was still another development in the pretrial publicity war in the Simpson case. It was because of leaks of information that a judge dismissed the grand jury hearing evidence and replaced it with the televised open-court preliminary hearing.

Now, leaks of the grand jury proceedings themselves have forced Judge Ito to unseal the whole record in an effort to

guarantee that neither the defense nor prosecution gains an unfair advantage.

The transcript also discloses that the prosecution has bloodstain results that appear to support its contention that Mr. Simpson was the assailant in the June 12 slayings outside Mrs. Simpson's condominium.

Among those results, according to prosecution blood experts, are findings that a bloody glove picked up at Mr. Simpson's house contains a "possible mixture" of his blood and the blood of both victims.

Earlier, prosecutors had said that blood droplets found at the scene contained many characteristics also found in samples of Mr. Simpson's blood.

There is also testimony in the transcript that Mr. Simpson, who had a cut on his left hand when arrested, told investigators initially that he did not know how he got the cut, then later said he had apparently injured his hand somehow while in Los Angeles on June 12 and then had reinjured it on the morning of June 13, when, after flying to Chicago overnight, he broke a glass when notified of Mrs. Simpson's death.

Whitewater Secrecy Plea Was Ignored

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Clinton White House was briefed about an investigation of a failed Arkansas savings and loan linked to the first family despite a plea that the information be kept confidential, a senior regulator told Congress today.

The regulator, William Roelle, also revealed that in the middle of the 1992 presidential campaign, an aide to President George Bush asked the Resolution Trust Corp. for details about the investigation.

On the second day of its Whitewater hearings, the Senate Banking Committee focused on the trust, the watchdog agency that initiated the investigation involving the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

Republicans have accused the Democratic administration of improper contacts between the White House and Treasury Department and said they suggested the possibility of a cover-up.

The Arkansas thrift was owned by

James B. McDougal, President Bill Clinton's former business partner in the Whitewater land venture. The trust's investigation has suggested that Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, may have benefited from improper financial dealings at the thrift.

Trust officials testified that no one in the Clinton administration had tried to influence their investigation. But John Ryan, the trust's acting chief executive officer, conceded that the case was treated differently from others.

Under questioning by Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, Mr. Ryan was asked if the trust handled the Madison case like others. "I would agree it was not in certain respects," Mr. Ryan said.

Mr. Roelle, then a trust RTC vice president, acknowledged that when he first told Treasury Department officials on Sept. 27, 1993 about the Madison investigation, he implored them to keep it confidential. In-

stead, Treasury General Counsel Jean Hanson told the White House about criminal referrals — a recommendation for possible prosecution — involving Madison three days later.

"I believe it would have been better if no one had known about these criminal referrals," which listed the president and Mrs. Clinton as possible witnesses, Mr. Roelle said.

Under questioning from Democrats, Mr. Roelle said he first learned of the investigation in September 1992, and told Albert Casey, then the Bush-appointed head of the trust.

In the final weeks of the presidential campaign, Mr. Roelle testified, the Bush White House inquired about the inquiry. "I was told by Mr. Casey that he had had a phone call from the White House asking about the criminal referral," Mr. Roelle said. "And I indicated to Mr. Casey that it would be inappropriate to discuss it with the White House." (AP, AFP)

Out West, Anti-Clinton Forces Get Personal

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — "It's Bill Clinton. Stupid," reads the hauntingly familiar sign that hangs in the headquarters of Colin McMillan, a Republican who is trying to unseat New Mexico's Democratic senator, Jeff Bingaman, in November.

Two years after President Bill Clinton's campaign strategists used a similar mantra to keep their focus on the economy, Republicans have recycled it to exploit anger out West over higher fees and tighter rules for grazing and mining on public lands.

They are trying almost single-mindedly to tie Democrats like Mr. Bingaman to the president, who has lost support in New Mexico since he carried the state in 1992. Mr. Clinton's popularity in many Western states is lagging behind his none-too-glowing national ratings.

Jeff Bingaman is joined at the hip with Bill Clinton," Mr. McMillan, a multimillionaire rancher, businessman and assistant secretary of defense in the Bush administration, told crowds as he campaigned through rural New Mexico. He called Mr. Bingaman "a liberal at heart, even more liberal than Bill Clinton."

Like other Western Republicans, Mr. McMillan attempts to use the anti-Clinton sentiment to ignite the anti-Washington fire that always burns just beneath the surface along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

"Jeff Bingaman is part of the Washington scene," Mr. McMillan says repeatedly. "He's forgotten where he came from." The anger that spills out of many mining, ranching and timbering areas was summed up on a license-plate holder at a "War on the West" forum sponsored by Mr. McMillan in Silver City, Mr. Bingaman's hometown.

"God, Guns, Guts Made America — Let's Keep All 3," it read. Echoes of the "sagebrush rebellion" that raged through the mountain and desert West in the late 1970s can also be heard in other states where close House and Senate contests could determine whether Republicans take control of the House through coalition with conservative Democrats.

Partly because of Mr. Clinton, Democratic-held Senate seats are in varying degrees of jeopardy in Arizona and Nevada as well as New Mexico. Two of the Democrats' three best chances to pick up GOP-held seats — Wyoming and Montana — appear to hinge in large part on whether Republicans can exploit the president's weaknesses.

In Wyoming, the prospects of the popular Democratic governor, Mike Sullivan, are dimmed by his association with Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Sullivan is putting some open space between himself and his old friend.

But in the view of some Western Democrats, McMillan &

Co. may be overdoing it by addressing a vanishing West, a rapidly changing region where Mr. Bingaman's dark suits and high-tech talk fit at least as comfortably as Mr. McMillan's blue jeans and twangy jabs at "Eastern environmentalists."

Western states are increasingly urbanized and responsive to urban issues, including environmental protection. One in three New Mexico voters lives in Albuquerque,

where crime, education and jobs are more pressing than grazing fees, and Mr. McMillan concedes he must carry the city to win.

Mr. Bingaman, 50, speaks to this new West. Serious-minded, reserved and low-key to a political fault, he loves to talk about defense conversion and dual-use technologies, vital to the state's Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories, but rather wonky for most cowboys.



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As Pressure Mounts, Haiti Junta Declares State of Siege

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The United States kept up the pressure on Haiti's military rulers Monday, saying they must give up power soon or face involuntary ouster.

But the Haitian military leaders remained defiant. Haiti's provisional president declared a state of siege on Monday, suspending some civil rights, and proclaimed that "the battle of Haiti is under way."

Washington maintained a tough stance a day after the UN Security Council essentially gave the United States a go-ahead to oust Haiti's junta and restore to power the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Security Council voted, 12 to 0, with China and Brazil abstaining, to authorize the use of "all necessary means" by a U.S.-led multinational force to remove Haiti's military government if international sanctions fail.

The White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said Haiti's rulers "need to decide what they're going to do soon."

Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, said Haiti's military rulers could leave "voluntarily and soon or involuntarily and soon."

She would not define "soon," but there was no indication that a U.S. invasion was imminent.

"We have not set a deadline because we believe they are now going to have to get this message," she said. "We have not said what 'soon' is specifically because we want the pressure here to work."

The U.S. position is that Haiti's military leader, General Raoul Cédras, his deputy, General Philippe Biamby, and the police chief of Port-au-Prince, Colonel Michel François, who led the coup that overthrew Father Aristide in September 1991, must resign or leave the country.

Father Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, is Haiti's first popularly elected president, but he was overthrown after only seven months in office. He has since lived in exile.

In Haiti, Emile Jonassaint, 81, the chief justice

of the Haitian Supreme Court who was installed as president in May by a minority group of army-backed lawmakers, read a speech at 3 A.M. announcing the state of emergency.

He gave no details of what the state of siege entailed but said Haiti was ready to fight.

Radio stations said that, under the declaration, all civil power is transferred to the military. Meetings can be dispersed, media outlets can be closed, searches can be carried out without warrants and a curfew can be imposed. The military government did not say which of the moves it might take.

A presidential aide, Carl Denis, said Monday, "To those who are preparing to invade, the Haitian people declare that they will fight them in the cities and in the countryside, they will fight them in the streets and in the palaces, they will fight them day and night."

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said the siege declaration, made at 3

A.M. — "the only time that the de facto government apparently can stomach the courage to address the citizens of Haiti" — was by its very nature illegal. (Reuters, AP)

Action Still Weeks Away

Despite the UN Security Council's authorization of an invasion to oust Haiti's military rulers, a decision on U.S. military action there is still weeks away, The New York Times reported from Washington, quoting administration officials on Monday.

The White House had hoped that UN endorsement of the use of force would give credibility to American threats, which Haitian military leaders have appeared to belittle. Some U.S. officials say a combination of tighter economic sanctions and strong international resolve may still force the leaders to quit.

But American intelligence analysts predict that the Haitian military will try to bluff the United States right to the end.

Paris Court Makes It 'Le Hot Summer' for The Language Police

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Billboards and radios across Paris seemed to burst into English following a court decision this weekend throwing out the heart of a law banning foreign phrases.

On Monday, kiosques in the capital's streets touted "the hottest guide to summer Paris," while radio DJ's could be heard raving about "the progressive rock of Pink Floyd in concert in Chantilly."

Parisians concluded, often pungently, that the latest governmental bid to legislate the way French people talk was a mess and probably dead, a victim of the ridicule and common sense that have killed similar crusades.

Citing the Charter of the Rights of Man in 1789, the judicial ruling, by the Cour Constitutionnelle, France's equivalent of the Supreme Court, ruled that key passages of the law violated the fundamental freedom of people to communicate in any way they wished.

It also upheld the government's right to enforce French as the country's official language and oblige civil servants to use French in their official duties.

The effect, a newspaper said, is that "French people will speak French, officials will speak official French." But most commentators concluded that the latest complication will make the law virtually unenforceable. Similar conclusions about the chances of the anti-Eng-

lish crusade had already been reached by most French media. Those billboards, mocking-sounding Monday after the verdict, actually were nearly identical to dozens of others posted in Paris all summer.

The court ruling amounts to a knuckle-rap for Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's center-right government, and particularly for Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, the bill's sponsor.

Mr. Toubon, dubbed "Mr. Allgood" by Paris media eager to tease him with the English translation of his name, took the verdict with a stiff upper lip, saying he was gratified to see the court recognize his authority to punish at least some offenders for using the wrong language.

Generally viewed as a remarkably sober minister, Mr. Toubon has often seemed uncomfortable with the bill's primitive cultural protectionism and the international decision it engendered.

In contrast, Jack Lang, his Socialist predecessor and now a potential presidential candidate for his dwindling party, attacked the court decision as a capitulation to free-market ideas.

It remained unclear what would become of stacks of government-compiled dictionaries offering French circumlocutions for English terms in international use in commerce, science and show business.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

Rwanda Provides A Lesson for France

Paris, Too, May Begin to Shy From Danger of Intervention

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Even the French, officials say, are learning the lesson of Rwanda: Military force is hard to use these days to resolve local conflicts and impose sensible solutions in underdeveloped nations.

France's intervention in the

NEWS ANALYSIS

last stages of the genocidal fighting there is now acclaimed, and even grudgingly admired as French aplomb in wielding power in Africa.

But the episode has exposed France to risks of the sort that make other Western governments shy from military intervention and instead wait for a cease-fire, then show concern with humanitarian relief.

Even if momentarily vindicated in Rwanda, France — Europe's most activist nation on

intervention — is unlikely to change Western reluctance to inject armed forces into Bosnia and similar conflicts.

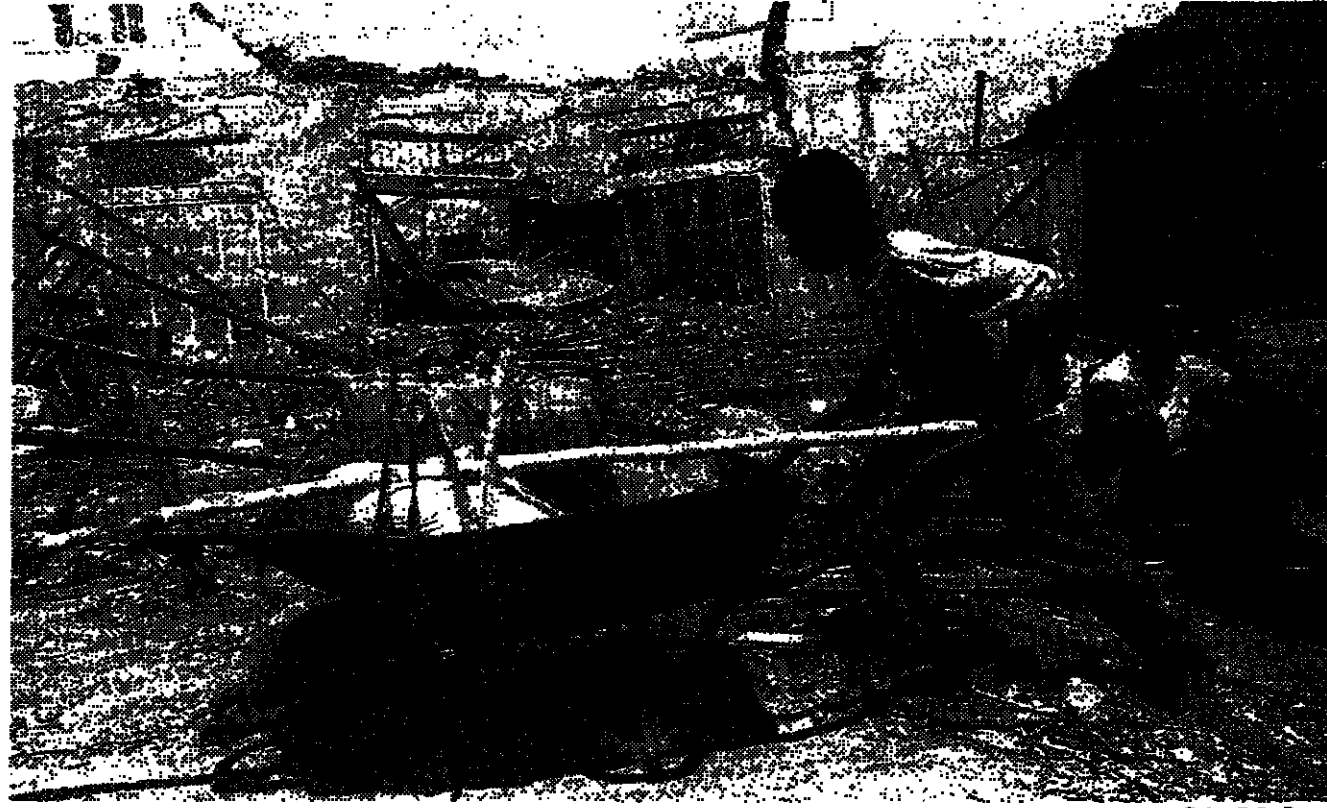
In Africa, too, French officials are increasingly frustrated by the difficulties of producing durable political pluralism and economic viability.

"This episode may help convince France to start selectively disengaging from Africa," a U.S. policymaker said.

Certainly France has no intention of abandoning its traditional sphere of interest, but a hint of change was the decision by France in January to devalue the CFA franc, a symbol of the postimperial contract with French-speaking former colonies.

That decision, disconcerting to many foreign-policy stalwarts, was imposed by economics-minded Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

The trend could accelerate if



A boy pushing a wheelbarrow past a destroyed building in central Kigali on Monday as Rwandans returned to the city.

Mr. Balladur becomes president next year. Genocidal fighting in Rwanda, which he has just completed his first African trip, but it is no secret that he offered no support to the Rwandan

gambles taken by President François Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé.

But the panache of intervention is quite a different thing from the months of hard diplomatic sloggery that France invested trying to promote power-sharing in Rwanda.

"Never again!" a French policymaker said.

Now that the French lead has been followed in Rwanda, officials in Paris savor the moment, taking straight-faced digs at Washington's "TV-driven foreign policy," and launching barbs at Britain's rush to send troops once there was a U.S. lead to follow.

But French leaders are unlikely to forget their chill isolation over Rwanda, which they saw as, in one official's words, "the most clear-cut case of genocide since World War II." Rwanda was small enough for crisis management; the new-fangled gunboat diplomacy that was supposed to maintain international standards in a sole-superpower age.

Convinced it could be an important precedent, but reluctant

to venture alone into a country where France has a politically compromised past, Mr. Mitterrand appealed for help from the other leaders at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Italy last month.

The only response was a suggestion by the meeting's host, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, of forming an international rescue brigade to rush to disaster-stricken areas, perhaps thereby dissipating suspicions that rich countries ignored poor countries without oil.

This paralysis is a measure of how far the European Union has slipped below even the modest goals set in the Maastricht treaty three years ago. The EU has institutional systems for military cooperation; if it had mounted an expedition, African governments would have followed.

Instead, nothing happened — the opposite of preventive diplomacy and crisis management, which imply forceful intervention early enough in a conflict to make a difference.

In Rwanda, France's leaders hoped to make this point by

intervening militarily before the cease-fire for which the international community was waiting. Indeed, French troops got there before the butchery was finished.

But even in the aftermath, no Western nation seems to regret the failure to intervene sooner. In fact, the idea of using force, however well-intended and carefully calibrated, seems to be falling into deepening distrust.

In practice, crisis management seems to mean humanitarian relief. The Clinton administration, with proper pride, stresses that only the United States has the capability to handle a task of such magnitude.

But this relief-centered ethos seems to have disrupted an understanding between France and the United States that had preempted or cut short past crises in Africa.

Washington regularly used to provide the cargo planes that France needed for ferrying troops and supplies, but this time the French had to use Ilyushin transport planes leased from Russia. Paris felt it could not afford to pay the price Washington was asking.

RWANDA: Senior UN Official Calls for Caution on Return of Refugees

Continued from Page 1

refugee who volunteered to go back to Rwanda.

But her more cautious stand seemed to undercut somewhat the more aggressive statements of UN officials here who say the refugees should be actively encouraged to go back.

Some officials here privately expressed surprise that Mrs. Ogata did not come down more forcefully on the question of repatriating the refugees.

The refugees are predomi-

nantly Hutu who fled to Goma last month in the face of a rapid advance by the Tutsi-dominated Patriotic Front army, which seized most of the country, pushed the government into exile and set up its own provisional administration.

The Patriotic Front has said it wanted a broad-based government — it named Hutu as president and prime minister — and has invited the Hutu to return. But inside the sprawling refugee camps, word has spread

that the Tutsi army now in charge is committing atrocities against Hutu. The United Nations has said it has received no reports of ill treatment of any returnees.

Perry Sees Signs of Hope

The international effort to aid Rwanda's refugees has "turned the corner" on the suffering, but more must be done to prevent the spread of disease, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday, The Asso-

ciated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Perry, speaking after his return from Rwanda, said the situation was "much more hopeful."

In Geneva, meanwhile, UNICEF said Monday that the number of deaths in the refugee camps in eastern Zaire had reached at least 50,000 over the last two weeks. The figure is more than twice previous estimates. Most of the deaths were caused by cholera.

CHINA: Domestic Stock Markets Halve Losses After Government Steps In

Continued from Page 1

cause it was worried about social stability and a loss of face.

Beijing's bid to fight high inflation and rein in a runaway economy have sent stock market speculators to the sidelines and prompted a rush of new stock issues by companies unable to find financing elsewhere as banks clamp down on credit.

Waning demand and excess supply have driven local markets down despite encouraging signs that China will be able to engineer a "soft landing" for its hard to control economy.

"There are too many A shares on the market," Liu Hongru, China's chief securi-

ties regulator, told Agence France-Presse in Beijing on Monday, noting that a total of 271 companies had been listed since the markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen opened in 1990 and 1991.

"The new measures have given a boost to the market and should stabilize the market in the coming weeks," Mr. Liu said. But he acknowledged, "We still have to actually implement the measures."

Uncertainty about the pace of expansion in the B share market, which Mr. Liu predicted would soon triple in size, and the precise role foreign fund managers would play in the A share market, as was foreshadowed last week, lingered.

"I wish we could let foreigners trade A shares from tomorrow, but realistically these things take time," said Gao Xiqing, who heads the China Securities Regulatory Commission's new issue department.

"We're not simply going to open the door and let everyone in at once," Mr. Gao told Bloomberg Business News in Beijing.

But with many of the A share companies refusing to comply with financial disclosure requirements, limited research available on them and a lack of convertibility of the yuan preventing an easy exit for potential foreign investors, there may not be much of a rush at first.

TRIADS: A One-Time Street Urchin Is Stirring Things Up in Hong Kong

Continued from Page 1

wanted to sell my clothes myself." He picked the name Giordano's from an Italian restaurant in New York to camouflage the Hong Kong brand. The company took off after 1986, when he hired professional managers, he said, and now has 300 stores throughout Asia and \$350 million in annual sales.

Since Next Magazine's inception three years ago, its circulation has soared to 180,000, the highest in Hong Kong. And while there are pages and pages of fashion, news of movie stars,

and social notes, the magazine's ground-breaking exposes have etched it clearly on the local scene.

Mr. Lai's reporters have documented the way in which the Hong Kong gangs have insinuated themselves into the colony's life, controlling minibuses, concessions, extortion rackets, and call-girl rings.

"They threw a Molotov in my house a couple of weeks ago," he said, laughing. "It exploded in the yard. They came in and destroyed my office, so now we have this security here. They

destroyed my computers. They attacked my stores."

"I think they're very powerful, no doubt," he said. "But if they threaten me, they won't kill me. If they want to kill me, they won't threaten me."

Then he took on the Chinese government, reporting how about \$9 million collected in Hong Kong for poor children in China was misappropriated by local Chinese officials.

With China scheduled to take over the government of Hong Kong from Britain in 1997, successful businessmen here are more inclined to curry its favor.

But Mr. Lai believes that there is little point in capitulating to efforts at intimidation.

"The next three years will be very exciting, exciting in a positive sense and exciting in a frightening sense," he said. "In China, there is no trust left. That is the greatest disaster communism has left behind in Chinese culture. There's no shame there. There's no sense of what is right, only of what is doable. There has been a total corruption of the moral code."

Mr. Lai says he plans to stay after China takes over. "Those Communists are fading very fast," he said. "They belong to the past. I think we are the future."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Muslim Revival Blossoms in Shaky Iraq

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Deteriorating economic conditions and anxiety about the future are leading increasing numbers of Iraqis back to their Muslim faith. Mosque attendance has risen, more women are covering their hair in public, and Islamic rituals are being more strictly observed, many Iraqis said.

This revival comes in a nation where, unlike its Gulf neighbors, the ruling party embraces a secular philosophy and the government has long held liberal views on alcohol, music and the dress and societal role of women.

"This past Ramadan everyone in Iraq was fasting," said a middle-class Baghdad woman, referring to the Muslim holy month. "We even did it here in this family, and we hadn't done that before."

Asked why, she replied: "To feel good about ourselves."

"We must return to God," said an elderly man who agreed that attendance at Friday prayers has climbed. "We kill people. We starve people. This is against Islam. All the people think, 'O.K., we are sorry. We must return to God. We must not steal, not drink alcohol.'"

Most Iraqis say this resurgence of personal piety is a response to psychological and economic pressures and has no political significance. Still, such revivals have

helped generate Islamic political opposition movements in such countries as Egypt and Algeria.

In an indication Iraq is not immune to such movements, the Babil newspaper recently ran a letter complaining about the appearance in Iraq of a "Wahhabist movement" backed by Saudi Arabia. The ultraconservative Wahhabi sect of Sunni Islam is predominant in Saudi Arabia.

The letter accused the group of "trying to instigate seditions, confusion and disturbances in mosques" and promoting "their heresies" in theological colleges. It also complained that "the party and security organs do not seem to be aware of" the group's activities.

Two specialists on Islamic groups, a Jordanian and an Iraqi, said Wahhabist groups had been active in Iraq's predominantly Sunni Muslim cities of Mosul and Ramadi.

Although these groups do not have a wide following, "the government is worried about" them.

The revival also has the potential to enfeeble the appeal of the secular, Arab nationalist philosophy of the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Indeed, the increasing attraction of Islam as a medium for politics has been noticed by the party's leader, President Saddam Hussein.

For some years, Mr. Saddam has employed Islamic symbols to legitimize his rule even as he persecuted Iraq's large Shiite Muslim population. During the 1991 Gulf crisis, Mr. Saddam appealed to Muslims to

wage a "holy war" against the "infidel" troops who arrived in Saudi Arabia to free occupied Kuwait. His government also sponsored numerous "Islamic conferences" criticizing Western policies.

Frequently shown praying on television, Mr. Saddam also had an official version of his family tree drawn showing his purported descent from the Prophet Mohammed, and during his birthday celebrations last year, troops marched in a parade formation that spelled out the words "God Is Great."

In recent weeks, the government appears to have stepped up attempts to respond to religious sentiments. It decreed an Islamic punishment, amputation of a hand or foot, for repeat car thieves and currency violators; banned public consumption of alcohol, and closed discos and bars.

An Iraqi newspaper reported that "religious awareness committees" in three provinces had cabled their thanks to Mr. Saddam for deciding to "cancel horse racing and gambling and to build the Grand State Mosque instead."

Some analysts believe that if Mr. Saddam were replaced by a government that permitted a measure of normal political activity, Islamic parties would play a significant, though not dominant, role in Iraqi politics, as they now do in some other Arab states.

Under such circumstances, the Muslim Brotherhood would likely find a following among Iraq's Sunnis, an Iraqi analyst said.



AIRING THEIR VIEWS — Taxi drivers in Bombay, in a protest Monday against other drivers using their scarce parking spots, deflating the tires of offending vehicles.

Scandal Ties Up Indian Parliament

Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — Indian opposition lawmakers paralyzed Parliament on Monday, demanding that the government withdraw a report denying partial responsibility for a major bank scandal.

Members of both houses dispersed in a noisy uproar for a fourth day without transacting any business as the government remained unmoved by the demands and insisted on a debate, prolonging a deadlock.

The legislative crisis was sparked by a report made public a week ago detailing the government's response to the findings of a bipartisan parliamentary committee that investigated the \$1.3 billion bank swindle.

In the report, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's government described as "unwarranted"

and "unfair" findings that it had failed to detect and check India's biggest financial scandal, which surfaced in 1992.

As soon as Parliament sat Monday after a two-day weekend recess, angry opposition members demanded that the document be withdrawn.

Vice President K. R. Narayanan's insistence that a report presented in Parliament could not be withdrawn without a debate failed to restore order, and Mr. Narayanan, who is also speaker of the upper house, called off the day's proceedings.

In the lower house, the parliamentary affairs minister, Vidya Charan Shukla, insisted that the government be allowed to present its side, but he was drowned out by opposition members chanting, "Stop corruption" and "Punish the guilty."

Car Crash Jolts Mexico Vote

Injured Chiapas Candidate Thrust Center-Stage

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Doctors here say the opposition party candidate for governor of the southern state of Chiapas, Amado Avendaño, has a good chance of making a complete recovery from the injuries he suffered in a highway crash last week.

But as he has been catapulted to the center of Mexico's turbulent political debate amid accusations that the crash was a result of an assassination attempt, it is a safe bet that the 55-year-old candidate's life will never be the same.

In Chiapas, where tensions are still simmering in an uneasy cease-fire between the Mexican Army and the Zapatista National Liberation Army, thousands of people have demonstrated in support of Mr. Avendaño and to denounce what they describe as government complicity in the crash.

The rebel command said it had put its troops on alert, and in a faxed statement, the rebel leader, known only as Subcomandante Marcos, said: "The last hope for a just and rightful peace in Chiapas lies in the life of this man. Save him."

Mr. Avendaño was injured on July 25 when a tractor-trailer without license plates smashed into a campaign vehicle carrying the candidate and five other people. Three people were killed instantly.

The driver of the truck at first disappeared, but he was arrested in Mexico City last Friday. He said he had fled because he was afraid, and he told the police that the candidate's vehicle had swerved into his lane.

Although government investigators have concluded the crash was an accident, Mr. Avendaño's wife and daughter still believe that it was an attempt on his life by old-line political forces upset with his candidacy and his closeness to the rebel army, which shocked the country when it opened an offensive in January.

The two main opposition candidates for president in the Aug. 21 national election have referred to the collision as another challenge to the faltering credibility Mexicans have in their own political system. The governing party candidate, Er-

nesto Zedillo Ponce de León, then accused Mr. Avendaño's leftist Democratic Revolution Party, or PRD, of trying to take political advantage of the misfortune.

Mr. Avendaño is considered the most important PRD candidate behind its presidential standard bearer, Camilo Meléndez Cardenas.

Many Mexicans outside Chiapas are bothered by what happened to Mr. Avendaño because they feel that, like the assassination of the governing party candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, in March, and the killing of Cardinal Juan Jesús Po-

sadas Ocampo in May 1993, this incident may never be satisfactorily explained.

Before the crash, Mr. Avendaño's candidacy was considered a long shot. Despite the long-standing problems at the root of the insurrection, the governing party candidate, Eduardo Robledo, was given a good chance of winning.

Now, while the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party publicly says it is not changing its strategy, party officials have privately expressed their concern about the boost Mr. Avendaño's campaign could receive from sympathy votes.

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Nairobi's Mayor Resigns
Agence France-Press
NAIROBI — Steve Mwangi, the mayor of Nairobi and a member of the political opposition, has resigned, saying the government of President Daniel arap Moi has refused to give him the support he needed to run the city effectively, local newspapers said Monday.

Japan Sought Ability to Build Bombs, Daily Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan, seeking a strong diplomatic card, secretly decided in 1969 to ensure it had the financial and technical potential to make nuclear arms without actually producing them, a Japanese daily reported Monday.

The Mainichi Shimbun said the top-secret, 100-page Foreign Ministry report titled "Pre-requisites of Japan's Foreign Policy" stated that Tokyo should make sure it could pro-

duce such weapons, if needed, no matter what foreign pressures were applied.

"For the time being, we will adopt a policy of not possessing nuclear arms," Mainichi quoted the report as saying. "But we will maintain the economic and technical potential of producing nuclear weapons."

"At the same time, we must protect this from foreign intervention," the report is quoted as saying about that potential.

It also advocated education

to persuade the people that the general policy on nuclear arms is based on international politics and economics.

The report was drafted in 1969 by top ministry bureaucrats for internal use as a policy guideline, Mainichi said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman acknowledged that the document in question existed but refused to comment on the contents.

The 1969 report followed adoption the previous year of

Japan's three nonnuclear principles — a ban on the possession, production or introduction of such weapons.

Every time the Japanese government came under suspicion of harboring nuclear weapons ambitions, it vehemently denied such intentions by quoting the parliamentary resolution.

Anti-nuclear activists were taken aback by the report.


"From our viewpoint as atomic bomb victims, it is unbelievable," Yoshio Saito, 66,

head of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organization, said.

The report comes shortly after statements on Japan's nuclear policy by top officials led to outrage from pacifist groups.

Many protested remarks that the then-foreign minister, Koji Kakizawa, made to Parliament two months ago. He said that the use of nuclear weapons cannot be considered a clear violation of international law.

(AP, Reuters)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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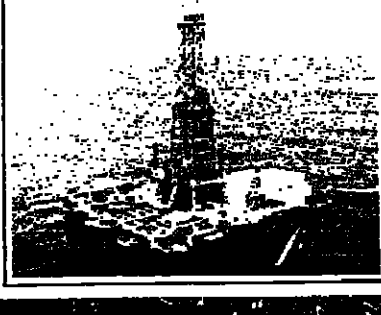
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EYE CATCHERS

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

China, Taiwan and Trade

Oddly, the international organization that governs the rules of trade does not include two of the world's biggest trading countries — China and Taiwan. It is a serious weakness in the trading system. Both countries want to join this organization, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but negotiations have been dragging on for years. The precise terms of their admission will, as a practical matter, be set by the United States.

It is not only that China has become a trader on a very big scale, but its trade continues to grow extremely fast — and it is the only country among the big traders with that kind of growth. It is having an impact on other countries, particularly the United States. There are important advantages, not to China alone, in bringing it into the trading code.

America wants assurances that a country under a government still at least nominally Communist will not manipulate prices. It wants enforcement of the rules against China's notorious piracy of patents and copyrights. It wants guarantees of market access in a country that is currently selling almost four times as much in America as American exporters sell there. But China is always a special case.

It argues, for example, that it is a developing country, which is certainly true if you measure it by average income.

The United States replies that developing country status, with its provisions to assist exports and to shelter infant industries, was not intended for a country whose exports have doubled in the past five years and are now worth more than \$90 billion a year. In this respect, as in most others, China does not fit comfortably into the accustomed categories.

As for Taiwan, the complexities are largely political, rooted in its endlessly tangled relationship with the bigger China. The Chinese of Beijing have said that they do not object to Taiwan's membership in GATT as long as Beijing gets there first. Taiwan seems to be stuck at the door until China's admission is worked out.

As in all major trade issues, a lot more is at stake than trade. Wars have been started over the resistance of an inflexible trading system to the intrusion of rising economic powers; that was surely one of the causes of World War I. The phenomenal growth of the Chinese economy is not merely an interesting economic case. It is turning into a test of the statesmanship of the rich countries, and particularly the United States. The American negotiating aims are decent and justified, but they need to be resolved promptly. Both China and Taiwan need to be brought under the rules by which the rest of the world trades.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iraq Sanctions Forever?

Every two months, sanctions against Iraq are reviewed by the Security Council. Baghdad has begun scrupulously living up to its UN arms control obligations. That, according to the terms laid down by the United Nations, should entitle it to relief from the international embargo on its oil sales some time next spring. But the United States and Britain are refusing to acknowledge Saddam Hussein's compliance with the United Nations' stated terms for lifting sanctions. They insist that other infractions, such as persecution of the Kurds, demand that Saddam continue to be punished. In effect, Britain and the United States are changing the rules.

Iraq paid a heavy price for defying Security Council resolutions after it invaded Kuwait four years ago. An American-led coalition forcibly evicted its troops after pumping its infrastructure. The United Nations imposed devastating economic sanctions, which remain in effect.

Last November, after years of obstruction, Baghdad abruptly began cooperating with UN arms inspectors. It is now close to meeting the Security Council's requirement that it destroy its stocks of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and accept long-term international monitoring.

Rolf Ekeus, who heads the UN inspection commission, recently reported that the destruction of prohibited weapons will be complete in a few more weeks and an effective monitoring system will be functioning by fall. Six months later, if all goes smoothly, the commission could declare that Iraq has met all its arms control obligations under the UN cease-fire resolution. According to the terms of that resolution, the Security Council would then be expected to lift the oil embargo.

France, Russia and China, all permanent members of the Security Council, are eager to resume trading with Iraq. In the last review sessions, they wanted to acknowledge Iraq's constructive behavior, while rightly demanding that it formally acknowledge Kuwait's sovereignty

and borders before they vote to lift oil sanctions. The United States, along with Britain, opposed any acknowledgment of progress. The Clinton administration, which insists on retaining sanctions as long as Saddam remains in power, has been reduced to strained reinterpretations of the cease-fire resolution's clear language that Washington helped draft. The administration's position is misguided, putting domestic political posturing ahead of the problem of containing Iraq's military power most effectively.

The resolution's direct linkage between arms control and oil sanctions is not simply a technicality. The main UN goal after the war with Iraq was to ensure dismantling of its weapons of mass destruction. That required giving Iraq an incentive to cooperate. Sanctions require time to work, but also require clearly defined and limited goals. When designed to force specific actions, they can be quite effective. Indefinite, symbolic sanctions — punishing a regime simply for being loathsome — tend to lose their meaning and effectiveness over time.

Experts believe that UN monitoring can permanently deny Iraq mass-destruction weapons. The cash it earns from resumed oil sales would have to be used for other purposes, including reparations. UN administrative costs, humanitarian needs in Iraq and economic development. Saddam will be a bloody dictator and a troublesome neighbor as long as he remains in power. But Washington has no serious plans to oust him, nor is there any obvious alternative. A military coup would not end repression. Civilian dissidents are divided. Fragmentation into Kurdish, Sunni and Shiite regions would invite Iranian, Turkish and Syrian meddling.

Washington's most realistic policy in these circumstances is containment. The best instrument for that is UN arms monitoring, not endlessly prolonging sanctions that have nearly done their work and will soon lose their meaning.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Global Policy on Genocide

By upsetting the international equilibrium, the collapse of the Soviet bloc liberated hatreds that had long been contained. Examples of "ethnic cleansing" and genocide are multiplying around the world. All the money and admirable humanitarian dedication in the world will not stop this barbarity if the big powers cast an entire continent adrift. It is up to the French people to demand that France bring its African policy out of the shadows, and that a means of preventing genocide be established, under supranational authority. A global threat requires a global policy. The rescue of Africa demands this historic change.

— Jean-Marie Domenach in *La Manche Libre* (Saint-Lô, France)

What Threat Was Bernstein?

The release of a 666-page Federal Bureau of Investigation file on Leonard Bernstein is instructive far more for what it tells Americans about the FBI than for what it reveals about the famed composer-conductor's political activities. As with previous FBI dossiers on well-known figures that have been pried loose

from the bureau's archives under the Freedom of Information Act, the Bernstein file bulges with an indiscriminate and unvalued accumulation of gossip, trivia and irrelevances, piled up in stupefying detail. It boggles the mind to consider how many taxpayer dollars and how many hours of work by skilled professionals, spread over three decades, went into compiling this tedious record.

Was the Republic made a whit safer by such obsessive compilation of hearsay and tale-carrying? Can it be shown that Communist subversion was in a single instance thwarted by all the snooping done on so many of America's most prominent literary, artistic and entertainment figures? Yes, there were Communist spies and subversives in the United States. But what threat exactly was it feared that Leonard Bernstein posed? Or John Cheever, Robert Frost, F. Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner, James Thurber, Gore Vidal or any of the countless others on whom the interested gaze of J. Edgar Hoover and his colleagues fell? It would be nice to think that the FBI's delay in giving up [the Bernstein file] was due to embarrassment over its ridiculous inanity.

— Los Angeles Times.

A Second American Chance to Do It Right in Africa

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Four months after leaving Somalia in disenchantment, American troops are back in Africa helping care for Rwanda's refugees. President Bill Clinton can make this second chance in Africa a small but significant policy success by staying focused on the humanitarian needs of the victims and keeping America's intervention apolitical.

"Apolitical" in this sense means more than not getting entangled on one side or the other in Rwanda's tribal war. It also means the president's aides remembering at all times that the problems they must address involve Rwanda's immediate needs, not those of improving the image of American foreign policy or of a president embattled at home.

A successful humanitarian mission in Rwanda can help with both, of course, but only as a by-product of an operation firmly rooted in helping the victims.

The president's emergency request to Congress on Friday for a total of \$500 million in disaster relief for Rwanda represented a sound investment in a new American role abroad beyond the Cold War. It is underwritten by the skillful use thus far of the Pentagon's resources and management capabilities to help Rwanda's stricken population.

A well-managed relief campaign in Rwanda would give a second wind to the concept of international humanitarian intervention, which was badly damaged by the bitter Somalia experience. For that to happen, no hidden agendas should distort the relief effort's purpose.

Rwanda offers Mr. Clinton an opportunity to show that Somalia was not the defining event it seemed last October when the president, concerned by the loss of 18 U.S. soldiers in one day's fighting against the forces of General Mohamed Farrah Aidid, announced that he would pull U.S. troops out in March.

The Somalia tragedy is only part of the story of U.S. humanitarian intervention in recent years. America has shown in helping the victims of typhoons in Bangladesh and of other calamities elsewhere that the Pentagon is an effective force in battling human disasters when it is given a strictly humanitarian mission.

At the other end of the spectrum lies Operation Provide Comfort in northern Iraq. There an American-led Western coalition has protected the Kurds from Saddam Hussein for three years, showing that

humanitarian and political goals can be mixed, and advanced by military force — when the political goals are clearly identified and the military resources needed to accomplish those goals are provided.

Somalia went wrong when the Clinton administration imposed much larger political goals on the original humanitarian deployment of U.S. marines. The military resources that Mr. Clinton was willing to commit fell far short of those needed to accomplish the ambitious goal of establishing Somalia as a democratic model for the continent.

Even the most ardent enlargers of democracy in the Clinton administration harbor no such illusions about tiny Rwanda. One of the appealing things about humanitarian intervention there is that no one is likely to suspect that America has a vital interest or history to protect by stationing troops there.

When President George Bush ordered the marines into Somalia at the end of 1992, European policymakers asked in private what his hidden agenda was. America must be making a play for hidden oil reserves, or for strategic position to dominate the Middle East, the European left reflexively charged.

That distortion of Mr. Bush's inten-

tions grew out of the Cold War stereotype of America using its power abroad only for exploitation or self-interest. But Somalia showed the falsity of that stereotype. The United States did not in fact have a coherent strategy, or interest, to justify staying on in Somalia in the face of local opposition. The United States had gone to Somalia to help.

The Clinton administration was slow in responding to the developing tragedy in Rwanda. Still chastened by the Somalia debacle, it dragged its feet on moves at the United Nations to get peacekeepers before the massacres started. A postmortem on U.S. policy before disaster engulfed Rwanda will eventually be useful.

But much more urgent is helping the victims by offering large-scale humanitarian aid, as Mr. Clinton has suggested. The refugees in Zaire must be helped to return home safely and rapidly.

Rwanda, in all its horror, is a fresh chance for humanitarian intervention and the Clinton administration's role in Africa. In international politics there is rarely a second act, to paraphrase F. Scott Fitzgerald on American lives. Mr. Clinton is right to plunge into a second act in Africa, but with his eyes wide open this time.

The Washington Post.

The Claims About 'Asian' Values Don't Usually Bear Scrutiny

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Singapore (population 2.8 million) has some of the world's harshest laws against smoking and other "anti-social" activities such as chewing gum. In Indonesia (population 180 million), it was recently claimed that cultural factors would make it very hard to enforce any anti-smoking measures.

Muhammad Budiyanto of the University of Indonesia said the local culture expected people to be accommodative and indirect, "to display empathy, to understand what others want or do not

qua non. The desire to be top of the class has been a powerful stimulus to excellence at home and competitiveness abroad.

Yet it would be pushing the argument too hard to say that belief in educational excellence is so much stronger even in Taiwan than in Germany, or that its role in social mobility is so much greater in Japan than in the United States. Among the best of East and West, motivation and expectations may not be the same, but

as the Western norm although in fact it represents the best and worst of the West.

Crime rates and safety in cities give very erratic readings east and west. Japan's order and self-discipline grow out of the social fabric rather than being imposed from above. But disciplined and dynamic South Korea has as much crime as an average big city in Europe. Dynamic, homogeneous Thailand is a byword for often violent lawlessness. China becomes more so by the day.

In impoverished Indian cities the problem is disorganization and mayhem, not violent crime. Despite the diversity and lack of discipline, social cohesion exists most of the time.

What then of the theory that Asia is group- rather than individual-oriented, and thus more inclined to put group interests before selfish ones?

It is easy to make a case for this in Japan and South Korea, where loyalties tend to transcend family as well as individual. Postwar, Americanized Japan has known frequent changes of leader within a stable system. In Indonesia (two presidents in 45 years), the leader is on a pedestal, but, as in Japan, the notion of consensus runs deep.

Even the late, megalomaniac President Sukarno had to admit: "I have made myself the meeting place of all trends and ideologies." In the Chinese case, history almost seems to consist of a battle between the corporatist needs of the state and the interests of the families who operate it. Dynastic politics is evident in "Communist" China already, as in Singapore, despite official commitments to bureaucratic meritocracy. Similarly with the Kuomintang inheritance in Taiwan, which won out until 1987, when lack of candidates and the pressure of opinion ended the Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek era.

Rulers who come to power in this manner can be effective in the same way as genuine monarchs, placing the common interests of state and society above sectional ones. But in much of dynamic Asia, claims to ethical

the value put on education may not be so different.

As for motivation seen in the likes of South Korea and Hong Kong, it may have as much to do with threat in one case and migrant mentality in the other.

In other parts of Asia the picture is very mixed. The Philippines may have little in the way of excellence, but it does have a worthy achievement in basic literacy. Likewise Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. In fact, they have much better records than China, despite its acorns of Confucian civilization. Once ideology took precedence over learning. Now it is money grabbing.

As for India or Pakistan, they make Africa look like a center of literacy achievement. Pakistan is neck and neck with Mozambique (65 percent illiterate) at the bottom of the scale; India vies with Rwanda (50 percent), and China with Zambia and Kenya (27 percent). China and India, of course, both have islands of excellence. But commitment to education other than of a few?

What then of social cohesion and group rather than individual values? Can one find Asian common denominators and compare them with the West?

The social strengths and weaknesses of Norway are a world apart from Spain or the United States, which is regarded in Asia

superiority over the tawdry vote-buying implicit in democratic politics — claims that leaders put group interests before personal ones, or national ones over individuals' rights — are questionable.

In China, Indonesia and Malaysia, just as previously in the Philippines, grant of monopolies to family and friends and "legal" purloining by well-placed individuals of assets owned by the government or in trust for certain groups have become so commonplace as to be scarcely worthy of attention, even when the losers are listed companies.

This wealth distribution may have all kinds of useful functions in creating capitalist classes (albeit rentier ones) where none existed before. It may be a sign of a dynamic and mobile economy, just as England was probably never more corrupt than during the 18th-century flowering of commerce, empire and intellect.

But it is not the sort of behavior that warrants a claim to "values." East Asia has both some of the best (in Japan and South Korea) and some of the most venal bureaucracies. There are lessons for other countries in the constructive but wary relationship between bureaucracy and business.

On the other hand, the relative decline of the quality and influence of the Thai bureaucracy shows how money can overwhelm institutions. Is that dynamism or social decay?

It is one of the paradoxes of the "Asian values" talk that the economic achievements of the region have in fact been accompanied by — or even caused by — breakdown of old social structures and value systems under the impact of foreign influence, be it overseas Chinese entrepreneurship, mass media or McDonalds.

Those who see straitlaced Singapore as the epitome of "Asian values" may not have stayed in anything less than a five-star hotel in Japan; in most other hotels, porno movies are on tap. Or may not have wondered why the most dynamic areas of Asia, which at present include the cities of Guangdong, to give just one of many examples, exhibit levels of prostitution far ahead of anything in Europe, and drug problems that are serious even in countries with draconian penalties for possession.

In many countries, explicit sex may be kept off movie screens, but mainstream print media in countries like Malaysia are more direct about sex than their U.S. counterparts were until very recently.

The family has so far survived as the linchpin of society throughout the continent. It is a reasonable generalization that family solidarity is much stronger than the average for the West.

The relatively low incidence of divorce and single-parent families may not reflect superior sexual morality, but it does have important consequences for social stability and for limiting welfare demands on the state. Indeed, the strength of the family is sometimes at the expense of the inter-

ests of the state, which is often viewed — especially in China — with suspicion, to be avoided if it cannot be exploited.

The emphasis on family or group obligations over individual rights is real enough in Singapore or South Korea, but it is a hollow claim in places where money-making is praised above all thought of the social or environmental impact on the nation or the family needs of workers. The welfareism of Scandinavia, so decided in much of Asia, might be a better exemplar of the primacy of the perceived needs of society over the rights of the individual than much of Asia can offer.

With industrialization relatively new to most of Asia, the longer-range social consequences have yet to show themselves. These countries have yet to confront the problems of an aging population, which will hit more suddenly than they did in Europe.

Meanwhile, there is an unstoppable trend to unitary families wherever there is enough money for each generation to be housed separately. Will family commitment, in say, Taiwan, prove much more effective than in Italy in protecting the old?

East Asia has the opportunity to learn from the mistakes of older, industrialized societies. But how much is yet to be seen.

As for politics, it is as absurd to say that modern concepts of electoral democracy are un-Asian as to say that fascism is un-European.

There is no single model in politics, any more than there is in economics. Those in power naturally believe that the system which keeps them there is the best.

In many countries in Asia there has been and remains great pressure to enlarge the system of representation, although the means may vary and common denominators may be few. That explains perhaps why within Asia, even among those regarded in the West as most liberal and democratic, there is resentment at Western criticisms of their neighbors.

Hence Thailand's attitude toward Western human rights pressure on Burma, and South Korea's toward that on China.

It is not hard to see why any country would resent having its system, however inadequate, criticized by American congressmen or commentators. The words "Asian values" become simply a mantra to be chanted in the face of Western assumptions that CNN standards of television news are the global standard, or that the U.S. judicial process, as illustrated by the O. J. Simpson case among others, is the norm for open societies governed by the rule of law.

It may be possible to identify a few values more prevalent in parts of Asia than in the West. And vice versa. The same applies to vices. But the simplistic labels "Western" and "Asian" usually obscure the specifics of each country and situation, enabling all sides to substitute moralizing for morality and propaganda for principles.

International Herald Tribune.

Fudging the Whitewater Investigation

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Shut up!" hollered Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, at a Republican who dared ask embarrassing questions about White House intrusion into a criminal investigation. For her "demeanor" in thus obstructing congressional oversight, her speaking rights were suspended for all of 30 seconds by the speaker.

The disarming spectacle of House Democrats trying to protect Clinton administration wrongdoers from public exposure was further heightened by "The Chorus Line": 10 White House aides, all in a row, proudly chrousing "no" to a Democrat asking if they were all villains.

Democrats last week demonstrated that they cannot investigate Democrats. If voters needed a reason to unseat the cover-up Congress, the performance of Henry Gonzalez's trained seals provided that reason.

Before our eyes is a pattern of 20 improper contacts between supposed law enforcement officials at Treasury and presidential advisers eager to avoid a serious investigation of their boss; if that is not an egregious breach of ethics, then nothing is unethical.

If the Clinton crony Roger Altman, who is deputy secretary of the Treasury, did not deceive Congress with his original untruthful testimony about only one contact, then nothing is misleading.

Consider one tiny facet of the Whitewater cover-up found in the damning diary of Joshua Steiner, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen's chief of staff, forced into the public record

despite the Democrats' anti-oversight deal with nonindependent counsel.

Mr. Altman was supervising the agency asking a reluctant Clinton-appointed prosecutor to look into the sleazy savings and loan deal benefiting the Clintons. After a New York Times editorialist telephoned, Mr. Altman — who had been surreptitiously helping Mr. Clinton's public and personal lawyers anticipate moves of the regulators — decided to recuse himself because his conflict of interest was becoming all too obvious.

As Mr. Altman, fearing exposure of his back channel, bailed out of the hot seat, George Stephanopoulos demanded to know why an anti-Clinton prosecutor had been chosen to investigate.

At the time, I saw nothing wrong in George "blowing off steam," as he put it, about the independent agency's appointment of a partisan prosecutor.

"Perfectly natural," in counsel Lloyd Cutler's words. Besides, I like and respect the young man, and have nothing but scorn for Popinjay Jay Stephens, who, as U.S. attorney, stooped to using a demeaning sex lure to entrap the mayor of Washington.

But now I read the text of the Steiner diary: "George then suggested to me that we needed to find a way to get rid of him. Persuaded George that firing [Mr. Stephens] would be incredibly stupid and improper."

That has the ring of truth to it. "Find a way to get rid of him," coming from the man

whose West Wing office adjoints the president's, is not — as the laughable ethiologist of the Clinton administration euphemized it on Sunday — merely "expressing concern."

If a Republican White House aide said that about an unfriendly prosecutor, the remark would have been interpreted by many as an attempt to impede an investigation and might have triggered an editorial fire storm, congressional outrage, indictment, conviction and a jail term (followed by a lucrative CD-ROM memoir, talk show and senatorial nomination).

Perhaps Mr. Steiner went before a grand jury to disavow what he wrote. He would not confirm or disavow it to me; over to you, Republican senators.

George, forthright as always, said, "I do not remember saying that," and he will take that position before the Senate.

Evidently Robert Fiske, the Clinton-appointed investigator, chose to disbelieve or ignore the Steiner diary entry, or was inclined to impute an innocent intent to the improper imperative.

He cheerfully sees no evil. In the Vincent Foster case, no bullet or skull fragments were found, but Mr. Fiske is certain that death took place at that spot; the eyewitness who discovered the body saw two hands palms-up with no gun, and now insists that he was bugged into allowing the possibility that he may have been mistaken.

What's with this nonindependent counsel who helps Democrats avoid oversight? Find a way to get rid of him.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Japan at War

LONDON — Japan has informed the Powers that a state of war exists between that country and China. This notification, on being received by Lord Kimberley, was at once telegraphed to every British Government agent abroad, so that captains of mercantile vessels taking cargo may know that they do so at their own risk.

1919: Irish Farm Strikes

LONDON — A despatch from Dublin states that the Irish farm laborers' strike is having widespread and unexpected consequences. The approaches to the Dublin metropolitan cattle market, one of the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom, were held by strike pickets. The pickets stopped sale in the market and caused the cattle to be driven home again.

1944: Nazi Manhunt

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] German radios broadcast tonight [Aug. 1] an offer of 1,000,000 mark reward (\$400,000) for information leading to the arrest of Dr. Karl Friedrich Goerdeler, former Nazi price dictator and Leipzig Mayor wanted for complicity in the plot to kill Adolf Hitler. The revelation that Goerdeler had escaped emphasized the possibility that many civilians as well as military men might have gone underground after the plot failed. A report emanating from the French underground in Algiers said that General Otto von Stuepel, commanding the German occupation troops in France, had committed suicide on being recalled as a suspect in the anti-Hitler plot. (A German broadcast July 25 reported that Stuepel had been seriously injured by "terrorists.")

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Images That Cry Out for Action

WASHINGTON — When television pictures have cried out for determined, proactive foreign policy responses to end a conflict, sources have described a process by which ministers usually ensured that there was an appearance of tactical response, when in reality there was no strategic change to overall policy.

In 1991, after the Gulf War, television images from the mountainous regions of southern Turkey forced allied governments to mount Operation Provide Comfort to save the Kurds and lure them home to northern Iraq. Now the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, plans to repeat his Kurdish success in Operation Support Hope for Rwanda by establishing leading stations, but as with the Kurds, such actions forced by television mask either a failure of policy, a lack of political will to do more or panic by policymakers who realize they can no longer keep to their preferred line of low-risk, low-cost minimalism.

"When there is a problem, and the policy has not been thought through, there is a knee-jerk reaction," said Kofi Annan, undersecretary-general for UN peacekeeping, after his experiences marshaling UN peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia. "They have to do something or face a public relations disaster."

There are also sudden moments when policymakers and officials who have taken a resolute policy stand to resist action become as shocked, humbled and emotionally troubled as the average viewer. "There is a fair determination to resist and limit the power of television," said Sir Robin Renwick, Britain's ambassador to the United States. "But," he added, recalling pressure from his teenage daughter on Bosnia, "we are susceptible, and we hate horrors too."

Most policymakers openly cause television coverage. Ministers and officials do not trust TV, which they say is overreactive. It also forces them to choose directions they cannot control, and shows crisis management in ways hard to predict.

"Television is often wrong," said one senior U.S. official. "We have to make sure we are right." A senior Downing Street insider added: "Something must be done, but TV means we can do the wrong thing."

Many diplomats believe that last year's brinkmanship in Sarajevo in late July and early August was exaggerated because of overzealous reporting by a swollen press corps.

The pressure led to NATO's preparations for air strikes. But in retrospect, diplomats say the TV coverage of the siege omitted crucial facts. "Air strikes have been wound up by television," said one. "Sarajevo was not strangled; that's an emotive phrase," complained another.

What is commonly called the CNN factor is therefore unpredictable. "It is like waking up with a big bruise, and you don't know where it came from," says Rick Indurkhya, alternate U.S. representative at the UN. "Yet this fragile relationship still goes to the heart of governance, especially on the few un-

By Nik Gowing

This is the second of two articles.

expected occasions when TV coverage breaks the governmental will to resist.

For example, the plight of Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica in April 1993 failed to move the UN Security Council's five permanent members to take action to save them. But TV images of the slaughter and near starvation undermined their resistance.

Now, in retrospect, those involved are not convinced they acted so wisely. "I did not know that what we were creating was a trap," said Diego Arria, the Venezuelan ambassador.

A prime example of intense and effective pressure was the thousands of phone calls made to U.S. congressmen after the transmission of TV images of the bodies of U.S. soldiers killed in Mogadishu last October.

Normally, however, the clanging of public opinion at crisis moments in foreign policymaking has tended to be a political convenience. On complex issues such as mounting air strikes in Bosnia, the public is seen for the most part as ill-informed, uncritical and indifferent. With rare exceptions, as in the case of the dead soldiers in Mogadishu, mail to U.S. politicians and lawmakers about Bosnia, Somalia or Rwanda has been minimal.

Even horrific TV pictures of atrocities like the Sarajevo market massacre in February barely shifted public opinion. They played a less critical role in the subsequent diplomatic progress than is commonly believed.

On Feb. 5, for example, under intense French pressure, other diplomatic and military factors had already been quiet-

ly at work for weeks. "It did not take just the TV coverage of the Sarajevo massacre to push things forward," said Mark Geagan, White House communications director. "Things were moving."

Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda are the conflicts recalled most vividly because of the impact of television coverage virtually live from the war zone. But for editorial and financial reasons, television can only "smother-cover" one crisis zone at a time.

If Sarajevo had been in flames, or there had been a rerun of October's White House siege in Moscow, television's random searchlight might never have highlighted Rwanda with the intensity it has. As a result, it is likely that the United States would never have made the current high-profile humanitarian commitment of personnel, equipment and materials.

For the West, Bosnia and Somalia were probably diplomatic water-sheds. They defined starkly the limits to any moral imperative for foreign intervention in future conflicts.

In Rwanda and elsewhere TV cameras will continue to cover the carnage. The ghastly pictures they create deep emotions. But the chances that they will stir governments into decisive action are small and diminishing quickly. The TV images will merely highlight conflicts that Western governments have neither the ability to prevent nor the decisive political will to solve. TV war coverage is not the catalyst that many assume.

The writer is diplomatic editor of ITN's Channel 4 News, London. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Privacy in a Big-Eared, Blabbermouth Nation

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — Heading toward a taxi line at National Airport surrounded by people holding their ears and mumbling to themselves — the cellular telephone crowd — I asked a friend, a high-ranking political appointee in the Clinton administration, whether he was keeping a dis-

MEANWHILE

ry, a journal of the most exciting days of his life.

"No," he said. "I wish I could, but it's just too dangerous."

Dangerous? Although there was nothing controversial about his work, he said, he had already been hit with two Freedom of Information Act demands for office records, including datebooks, telephone logs, which he had, and any diaries or journals, which, luckily, he did not.

So, if you want to keep a diary while in government service, as did, say, John Quincy Adams or George Kennan, you must do so knowing that it might end up on national television, as will the journals of Senator Robert Packwood and of the current deputy secretary of the Treasury, Roger Altman, and his aides and associates.

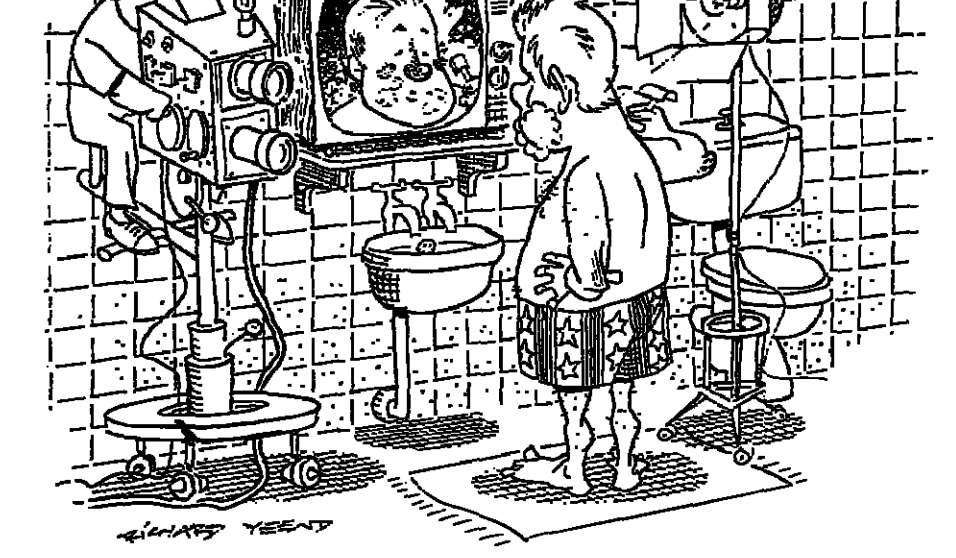
My informant, who has some experience now as an interviewee, also said that he realizes that there is no such thing as "off the record." He said that when reporters interviewed him, one of their stan-

dard probing techniques was to say, "Well, so-and-so told me off the record that..." He was surprised by that. I was not, having done it many times myself.

Somewhere along the lines of new laws, new technology and tabloidized television and press, privacy has disappeared as a fundamental right in American society. In effect, in America, thoughts cannot be kept secret if they have once been verbalized or written down. Fact or fantasy, there is risk (or opportunity) that anything from musings to theories will surface in court or on Court TV, in the Star, on the Oprah Winfrey or Geraldo Rivera show, or in Bob Woodward's next book.

No man is a hero to his valet. That is doubly true now that there is a five-figure market for the valet's pecking. And no words are protected anymore, particularly if they are carried through the air between wireless or cellular telephones.

Telephone eavesdropping, standard now all over America, was the way the current national insanity began: Police electronically located the briefly vanished O. J. Simpson when the former football star called his mother on the cellular phone in his friend's car. The alleged killers of Michael Jordan's father were tracked down in North Carolina by a scan of cellular telephone records. In Virginia, the political feud between Senator Charles



Robb and former Governor Douglas Wilder became public when Mr. Wilder foolishly ranted on about the vices of his adversary on the phone in his limousine.

Half of all U.S. households now have wireless telephones of one sort or another. That means that half the homes in America are, in effect, small radio stations — if anyone out there is inclined to listen to kitchen or bedroom broadcasts. Ten percent of Americans, they say, now have cellular telephones, which function not only as mobile radio broadcasters but as a locating device.

Also, in electronic America, no worker is safe from hidden video cameras in offices and

factories, as no bank robber or shoplifter is safe from roving-eyed surveillance cameras. And no one who works on a computer knows whether or not his or her boss is electronically eavesdropping on another screen somewhere in the same building. A magazine called MacWorld, for users of Apple computers, has some- how concluded that 21.6 percent of employers scan the electronic mail and other computer filings of employees.

Privacy? There are laws, of course, but the volume (and acceptability) of electronic spying makes them unenforceable. The country is wired — with-out wires. For those old enough to remember such things, the

United States has become one big party line — with a president, who is nothing if not a modern man, comfortable going on television and answering questions about what kind of underwear he prefers.

What to do? Tom Kneitel, editor of Popular Communications, said: "I wouldn't say anything on a telephone that I wouldn't say in a crowded elevator. I wouldn't talk to a doctor, a lawyer, an accountant or a banker on a wireless phone."

In Washington, Michael Bozza of the Justice Department advises us: "Learn to talk like drug dealers."

Thanks. Is America a great country or what?

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Behind the Plot on Hitler

Regarding "The Resistance Is Honored Rather Late in the Day" (Opinion, July 20) by Donald Kohler, and "The Fate of These Resisters Frowns a Tragedy for All" (Opinion, July 21) by Thomas Fleming:

The sight of Germans commemorating the failed attempt to kill Hitler by a disgruntled group of military officers underscores the desperation in which Germany sought to salvage something honorable out of the war. Certainly it is difficult to accept that your homeland was unconsciously evil, so the desire to find something to hail triumphantly half a century later is understandable — but in this case misplaced.

The perpetrators for the most part were not democratic men, nor defenders of the self-determination of peoples; they were not against Hitler's militarism and were most likely not terribly bothered by Germany's brutal subjugation of vast parts of Europe. Which of them resigned his commission in disgust at the German occupation of Poland, Norway or Russia, or over the regime's treatment of Jews?

No, they were just losing the war. They were military men who recognized that

the stupendous blitzes of the early years, owing much to Hitler's tenacity and unconventional military thinking, were turning into stupefying defeats when that same tenacity was perverted through madness and a sense of infallibility.

It is no coincidence that these men acted weeks after the Allied landings in Normandy and the launching of the great Soviet summer offensive. They saw the end coming, and it is only avoidance was to get rid of Hitler.

They did, of course, at least have the courage to act, irrespective of the motive.

But the motive is important. Germany sadly can portray nothing positive about the war that is convincing, and these men were too few and for the most part morally implicated to give credence to Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg's cry of a "sacred Germany."

What Germans can say is that they did not get away with impunity. Ten million Germans died. Cities were bombed to nothingness.

I think the time for true German celebration will come in five years, with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic: a successful, peaceful, prosperous partner in Europe. That is something to be

proud of, to display in the world. That is the triumph out of the ashes. Who in 1945 could have imagined this sort of Germany?

R. G. PILLER,

London.

Donald Kohlitz describes Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg as a "conservative officer from the Prussian aristocracy." In fact, the Stauffenberg family has its roots in Württemberg, where Claus von Stauffenberg spent his boyhood, first in the Old Castle of Stuttgart (his father held a high post at the court of the last king of Württemberg), and later at the family estate in Lautlingen, a small village in the Swabian Jura mountains. He loved his Swabian country and never made a secret of his perfect knowledge of the Swabian dialect. Claus von Stauffenberg had a vast range of literary interests (he was friendly with the poet Stefan George); by no means was he a representative of the military class.

ERWIN HARTMANN,

Bonn.

Listening to Nasrin

I have been deeply impressed by your extensive coverage of the Taslima Nasrin case. It is a matter of shame that we in India have not supported

her cause as we should have in keeping with the secular ideals in the Indian Constitution.

At the same time, it is a matter of great happiness that an Indian Muslim, Salmaan Rushdie, is taking up the cause of secularism worldwide.

India is a democratic country, and one of the fundamental principles of the system is that minorities should be treated as equals and with respect.

Countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh say they swear by secularism, but in reality they are different.

In regards to Taslima Nasrin, it is necessary to reiterate that she never wanted the Koran to be rewritten, as reported by some in the press. She only wanted the Sharia, the legal code of Islam, to be changed.

She said that Muslims should not be afraid and should express their opinions openly. The Prophet said: "Fear the plights of the oppressed / Even of the barriers / For they pass the barriers / And pierce all veils [to God]."

AJIT S. GOPAL,

New Delhi.

Today, Bangladesh is on its way to self-sufficiency and sustained development. The economy is doing well, exports are booming, reforms for a market economy have taken root.

Enter Taslima Nasrin. Allegations are being made about violations of her right of expression. But Ms. Nasrin's prosecution for malicious attacks on the religious feelings of the people comes under a 100-year-old law, promulgated by the British government, which has stood the test of time. It provides for a maximum punishment of two years' imprisonment, a fine or both. And the Bangladesh government has issued a stern warning to anybody threatening Ms. Nasrin.

A. H. MAHMOOD ALI,

Ambassador of Bangladesh, Bonn.

The Population Battle

Regarding "Start Easing the Rich-Poor Divide Now" (Opinion, July 23) by Paul Kennedy:

Mr. Kennedy has given us a candid, comprehensive appraisal of the gigantic population problem facing the world today — as well as the expectations from the United Nations conference in Cairo, in September, which he calls "its

Jennings. Jennings, already in the government employ, was assigned to the Ministry of Information's intrigue-riven propaganda film division. A brilliant dilettante, he had dabbled in surrealism and helped found an organization known as Mass Observation, whose mission was investigation of the "ordinary man." The destruction and blurring of social distinctions during the Blitz brought all these disparate tendencies into focus. The result was Jennings's masterpiece, "Fires Were Started," a tribute to the National Fire Service, which, according to one critic, is the only propaganda movie made in World War II that can be seen today without embarrassment.

The third essay requires a quantum leap, describing as it does the wartime experience of Benjamin Britten, conscientious objector and homosexual. When war broke out Britten and his companion, Peter Pears, were in New York where they were enjoying considerable mu-

sical success. They were lodged in an incredible ménage that included, among others, W.H. Auden, Golo Mann and Gypsy Rose Lee, who, we are told, "wrote the G-String Murders there." This appears to have been too much for Britten and he soon moved on to California where homesickness set in when he read an E.M. Forster article on the Suffolk poet George Crabbe. Crabbe's verses would provide the spark both for Britten's opera "Peter Grimes" and for his return to England in 1942. Once there, Britten and Pears were exempted from combat service by a military tribunal, and they too came under the wing of the Ministry of Information. From then on they contributed to the war effort by giving numerous free concerts.

Lynn H. Nicholas, the author of "The Rape of Europe: The Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War," wrote this for The Washington Post.

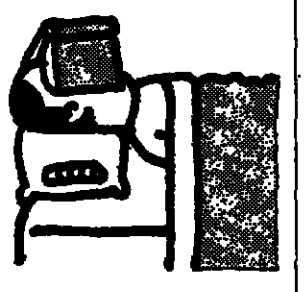
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gérard Martin, a scriptwriter and director of TV documentaries, is reading a French translation of the Oxford Companion to Classical Literature.

"I love reading any kind of dictionary, and dip into this most nights in bed. It can inspire an idea for a new film, give inspiration for a documentary, and most important, send me to sleep in a few minutes."

(John Branson, IHT)



persuading the likes of Henry Moore and Graham Sutherland to take on war-related assignments that would justify their support by his ministry.

Moore, forced by the breakdown of his car to take the Underground one night, was overwhelmed at the sight of the masses who had sought shelter there.

Sutherland, also stymied, but feeling that he "had to give value for money," would finally

find his inspiration in the eerie bombscapes of the deserted East End. His fellow painter Paul Nash started faster, but to the dismay of his superiors at the Air Ministry, who wanted him to paint nice pictures of planes, became obsessed by the twisted wreckage of German bombers.

From the plastic arts the authors move on, in the second essay, to the career of the documentary filmmaker Humphrey

LONDON'S BURNING: Life, Death and Art in the Second World War

By Peter Stanek and William Abrahams. 201 pages. \$29.95. Stanford University Press.

Reviewed by Lynn H. Nicholas

READERS expecting dramatic scenes of dying artists struggling to produce works of art amid the fires and bombs of the London Blitz, which the rather lurid cover and title of this book suggest, will be disappointed. But anyone interested in the eternal dilemmas facing artists in wartime will find the three essays presented here fascinating. This account of the activities of five of Britain's cultural giants during the war chronicles both the efforts of a farsighted few in the government to maintain the production of art in the face of barbarism and the unpredictable

reactions of the creative mind to such intervention.

The decision to employ and protect artists was taken as soon as war was declared. Memories of the slaughter of painters and poets in World War I were still vivid, and men such as Kenneth Clark, director of London's National Gallery, and the economist John Maynard Keynes, were secretly determined to "keep the artists at work on any pretext and as far as possible to prevent them from being killed." Their combined efforts, eventually centralized at the much criticized Ministry of Information (the model for Orwell's Ministry of Truth in "1984"), would not only ensure the financial survival of the artists, but would actively bring their works to the public.

But, as the authors point out with considerable wit, bringing together artists and bureaucracy is no simple thing. Even Clark, the ultimate art bureaucrat, had the greatest trouble

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the world championship quarterfinals Michael Adams and Sergei Tiviakov produced some of the most colorful attacking games. In Game 2 Adams took his chance to score the quickest decision in their series.

The Rossolimo Variation of the Sicilian Defense, 3 Bb5, departs from the sharp systems of the open lines with 3 d4, but it has its own tactical problems, which are framed against a positional background. Black can afford to play 3...Nc6 because it would probably be too dogmatic for White to create doubled c pawns with 4 Bc6 bc.

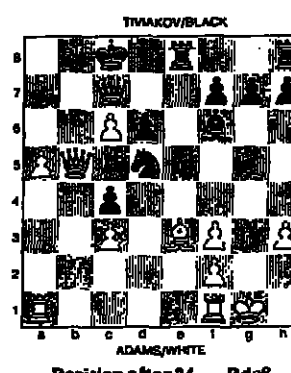
On 4 0-0, Black can guard against doubled pawns by 4...Bd7, yielding White positional advantage and an initiative that outweighs the sacrificed pawn.

Modern Chess Openings, brands 4...Bg4 as unreliable, pointing out that after 5 h3 Bb5 6 c3 a6 7 Bc6 bc 8 d4 cd 9 d5, White has a minimal advantage. Tiviakov deviated from this with 6...Qb6, to prevent doubled pawns, but after 7 Na3 a6 8 Ba4 Qc7, Black's development was seriously lagging.

On 9 d4, Tiviakov tried to end Adams's pressure all at once with the aggressive 9...b5? and encountered Adams's powerful speculative knight sacrifice with 10 Nb5! ab 11 Bb5. It was now difficult to fend off the reinforcement of the bishop pin with 12 d5.

Tiviakov ventured 11...0-0-0, which allowed him to keep his material advantage of a piece for two pawns, although he still had to face a mating attack with 12 b4.

In view of the threat of 13 Be3, 14 Rb1 and 15bc, Tiviakov



Position after 24...Rde8

kov was pretty much forced to advance 14...c4.

Nothing could stop the avalanche of pawns that Adams put in motion with 15 d5, 17 Bc6, 18 b5, 21 a4 and 22 a5. On 22...Nc6 23 bc Nd5 24 Qb5, there was no way for Tiviakov to put up a fight: 24...Nc3 would have been crushed by 25 Qa6 Kb6 26 Rab1.

After 24...Rde8, Adams shot 25 Bb6!, mummifying the black king. On 25...Nb6, there could have followed 26 ab Qb8 27 c7 Qb7 28 Ra7 Qa7 29 ba Kc7 30 Rb1. Tiviakov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	d5	12 d5	12 d5
2 Nf3	c5	13 Bb5	13 Bb5
3 Bb5	c4	14 Qb3	14 Qb3
4 Qc2	Bg4	15 d5	15 d5
5 c3	Qb6	16 Bc6	16 Bc6
6 Na3	a6	17 Bc6	17 Bc6
7 Bc6	Qc7	18 Bc6	18 Bc6
8 Bc6	Qc7	19 Bc6	19 Bc6
9 d4	b5	20 Bc6	20 Bc6
10 Bb5	0-0	21 Bc6	21 Bc6
11 Bb5	Bd7	22 Bc6	22 Bc6
12 B4	Bd7	23 Bc6	23 Bc6

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Style



Sometimes philosophy isn't enough



Sometimes you're an original work of art



Sometimes you're an art movement



Jean-Philippe Delhomme's illustrations for Barneys for designs (from left) by Armani, Neville, Cactus & Rose, and Givenchy.



John Brunton

Fashion Comeback for Illustration

By John Brunton
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Today's obsession with supermodels and celebrity photographs would seem to have all but eclipsed the old-fashioned, untrendy art of illustration.

Who would possibly imagine anyone mad enough to advertise a new range of haute couture designs or launch a million-dollar campaign to publicize the opening of a store boasting one of the most famous U.S. fashion names by a series of quirky, almost child-like illustrations. And hand-painted by a Frenchman at that!

Not only is there no Claudia Schiffer or Linda Evangelista, no hallmark Annie Leibowitz or Bruce Weber snaps, but instead drawings such as a bare

pastel illustration, somewhere between Edward Hopper and David Hockney, with an almost chubby, expressionless girl, accompanied by obscure captions like "Sometimes you're an art movement" or "Sometimes you think pink but wear black." But that is exactly what Barneys has done to promote new stores in New York and Los Angeles.

And overnight, the French artist Jean-Philippe Delhomme, working with a former Warhol protégé and Madonna collaborator, Glenn O'Brien, has brought illustration back into the fashion spotlight.

Europeans are familiar with Delhomme's style. There were his posters for movies like Pedro Almodóvar's "Tie Me Up, Tie Me Down" and Kenneth Branagh's "Peter's Friends," an off-beat TV commercial for a soap powder, and designs that have appeared in a wide range

of publications, from Vogue and Elle, to the French daily, Libération and Britain's Sunday Times.

But it's in the French version of the American Glamour magazine that Delhomme has really developed his approach. Since the launch of Glamour in France in 1988, Delhomme has had his own one-page column, commenting on French style, fashion, fads and dreams. The page features colorful gouache paintings accompanied by cynical, satirical captions written by Delhomme.

Delhomme relentlessly pokes fun at the fashion-conscious, image-obsessed French. One of the young women is described as follows: "Jocelyn, 22 years old, a writer, three novels, photographed in her studio. Ambition: to be a work of art."

Delhomme gets inspiration from the magazines that pub-

lish his work. "I think there is a world that is created, invented by newspapers and magazines that doesn't exist anywhere else," he said. "They construct their own images for their readers, who more often than not are all too willing to believe them. So a 'décalage,' a kind of jet lag, appears between life written up in magazines and what's happening in the real world. And that is the space where I operate in."

"A fashion magazine may suddenly decide a certain part of the city is 'in,' say Belleville in Paris, with clubs, poetry readings, bistros. But when you get down there you discover it's totally untrue, apart from maybe one sleazy bar. Also the media and advertising are always trying to idealize the perfect person, the most fashionable, most cultured, whatever. I just try and show that these 'ideal' people can have a few problems too, and fortunately I've found that people actually like being teased about their lifestyle."

The decision to try his luck in the United States was not easy. "Although I've already worked a lot in London and Tokyo, where they are very open about illustration, I'd never dared to come to New York. I'd always seen it as some kind of impenetrable fortress, and turning up with just your portfolio under your arm is like embarking on a polar expedition," he said.

He was fortunate to arrive at Barneys just when they were looking for something different, a rupture with their past, and equally lucky to meet up with O'Brien, the man who provided the captions to match Delhomme's designs.

This is also the first time Delhomme has illustrated specific designs for fashion outfits. The Barneys drawings include clothes by Azzedine Alaïa, Bill Blass, Armani and Givenchy. Delhomme draws a faceless girl with the caption "Sometimes you're a rebel," while Armani's clothes are illustrated by a cool guy saying "Sometimes luxuries are necessities."

The secret of Delhomme's success is that he manages to combine art and commercialism. He is no failed artist forced to make his living by selling out to illustration, but rather a painter who succeeds in transforming his own personal art into a commercial expression.

"I am happy to say that I earn my living from my art," he insists, "because I'm fortunate that the work I do for my clients is creative enough to satisfy my own personal feelings. I hate the artistic notion of working in a vacuum from some ivory tower, and frankly I find it more interesting to take part in people's lives, say when they see one of my drawings on a poster or in a magazine, rather than people filing past a painting in an art gallery."



An interior view of the elegant but comfortable Café Marty.

Richard Beatty

'In' Dining at the Louvre

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — It's summer and suddenly everyone wants to eat outdoors. Though thousands of tourists through the Louvre, the Café Marty, tucked discreetly into the recently renovated Richelieu wing of the Louvre, was something of a secret until its tables and chairs spread out over the pyramid esplanade. Now its ultra-comfortable banquettes under the arcades are the latest spot to be seen.

Upstairs, the Marty, which opened in January, is still al-

most like a club. The address is on the Rue de Rivoli, but the entrance is by the peristyle on the Cour Napoléon to the north of the pyramid.

The banners announcing its name are easy to miss. But such discriminating Tour Parisiens as Henry Racamier, head of Orocchi (which controls the fashion house of Lanvin with Oréal), the designer Karl Lagerfeld as well as the architectural star Jean Nouvel, Michel Lacoste, director of the Louvre, and the ballet supremo Patrick Dupond have settled in here.

The décor is both soothing and glamorous, a contemporary

update by the designers Olivier Gagnère and Yves Talaron of a grand Venetian café. The patterned antique red and ash blue walls, inspired, say the designers, by the Villa Mystère of Pompeii, soften and illuminate the opulent black and gold Napoleon III boiseries, which were conserved as a landmark from the original interior.

In the main room is a huge red, white and blue glass chandelier that was hand-blown by Gagnère's design at the Atelier Toso in Murano.

Views from all Marty's rooms are remarkable: From the Salon Morny (named for the socially peripatetic Second Empire duke), you look over I.M. Pei's pyramid and fountains in the Cour Napoléon; from the two smaller salons de Marty, the spirited horses that dominate the striking sculpture-filled Cour Marty, which is now glassed over as part of the Richelieu wing.

From the arcades, one has a front-row panorama of the pyramid and fountains, while the esplanade tables are reminiscent of the Café Florian on St. Mark's Square in Venice.

"The Marty is the opening of the Louvre to Paris, the liaison between the city and the museum," said Gilbert Costes, who with his brother, Jean-Louis, is behind two of the city's most charismatic cafés, the Philippe Starck-designed Café Costes in Les Halles and the Café Beaubourg by Christian Portzamparc opposite the Pompidou center.

The Marty is something of a departure for a museum restaurant since it is open seven days a week from 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. independently of the museum.

One can breakfast on croissant and coffee while perusing the papers (kept on wooden batons), have a glass of champagne or lunch or dine on simple but tasty brasserie fare. These include fish, grilled steak or roast chicken, spring bean and mushroom salad, and a *tarte fine aux pommes*.

There is an international selection to warm the hearts of those looking for a touch of home from club sandwiches, cheeseburgers and brownies to ravioli, carpaccio and tomatoes mozzarella or grilled sole and raw tuna à la japonaise.

"The Louvre has become convivial in the evenings," says Gilbert Costes, "and the most flattering rendezvous in Paris." Café Marty, 93 rue de Rivoli. Tel. 49.26.06.60. Lunch or dinner: About 150 to 200 francs (about \$27 to \$36).

Jean Rafferty is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.

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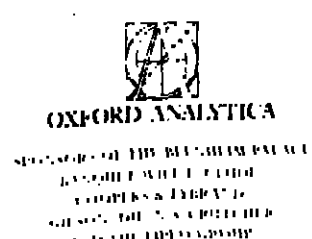
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Rudolf Lubbers, Prime Minister of The Netherlands, will be the guest speaker at the closing dinner, to be held at Blenheim Palace on Friday, September 23.

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Home Prices Lift Abbey National

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Abbey National PLC said Monday that higher housing prices helped lift its first-half pretax profit by 41 percent and that it would expand its insurance business through a venture with Commercial Union PLC.

The second-largest mortgage lender in Britain said it earned £423 million (\$648 million) before taxes in the first six months of 1994, up from £301 million in the 1993 first half.

The bank said more people were buying higher-priced homes and fewer were backing out of the payments. Abbey reduced its provision for bad debts to £41 million from £159 million a year ago.

But the bank's net interest income slipped to £542 million from £545 million, and its net interest profit margin fell to 1.60 percent from 1.85 percent.

The bank said interest income was not greatly affected by turbulence in the bond market this year because of controls in the bank's treasury operations and its policy of locking in spreads on investments.

But investors had other ideas and sent the bank's shares to a

12-month low on the London Stock Exchange.

Abbey National shares finished at 384 pence, down 14, despite the bank's decision to raise its first-half dividend to 5.7 pence a share from 4.15 pence.

The venture between Abbey and Commercial Union, in which Abbey will sell general insurance policies at its 675 branches, was greeted warmly by Commercial's shareholders. Commercial finished at £549, up 2 pence.

The joint venture will consist of two operations: a business unit and a dedicated underwriting company. Abbey will provide 75 percent of the capital for the business unit, while Commercial will inject 25 percent of the funds for the underwriting arm.

Peter Birch, the chief executive of Abbey, said he expected the joint venture to produce profit in excess of £100 million within five years.

Meanwhile, Abbey said Monday its life insurance business earned £47 million in the first half, up from £18 million a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Estonia Going to Market

Vouchers Now Can Be Turned Into Stock

Reuters

TALLINN, Estonia — Investors looking for a stake in Estonia's economy will get their first chance to buy shares of enterprises this month when vouchers distributed last year gain a new lease of life.

The vouchers, used so far to buy land or property, can be exchanged for shares starting this month.

A brewery and a central Tallinn department store are first on the list. Kalev, the state chocolate factory, and Estonian Tobacco will come next.

"We are trying to provide a good vehicle for voucher investors," said Alan Morley-Fletcher, a consultant here representing a European Union project called Phare. "This is one of the essential processes in setting up a strong, healthy stock market."

Phare aids economic and democratic reform in Central and Eastern Europe.

Estonia regained its status as an independent country in 1991 after four decades under Soviet rule.

Economic reforms since then have brought in the first fully convertible currency in the former Soviet Union. Estonia's inflation is among the lowest in the 15 countries that emerged from the former superpower, and monetary and budgetary policies are tight.

But privatization has trailed other reforms. No companies have yet been offered for public sale, and there is no stock market worthy of mention.

Vouchers — issued to individuals at nominal prices linked to the number of years they had worked — were not part of the sell-off.

Mr. Morley-Fletcher said mass privatization for vouchers was important to give companies broader ownership.

"Under the current system, where there are frequently only one or two shareholders per Estonian firm, an institutional stock-market becomes open to corruption," he said.

The government had resisted the idea of selling state companies for vouchers — a model already adopted in other countries of Eastern Europe and especially in Russia. Instead, it sold companies by international tender or by auction.

But Estonia passed a law at the end of June allowing voucher holders to sell them to other people who have lived in the Baltic state for more than 15 years.

The move will open the door to the establishment of privatization funds and to the auction of shares for vouchers.

The decision has prompted criticism from opposition deputies afraid that "dubious capital" will flow into Estonia.

"In my opinion the tradability of vouchers will only provide opportunities for non-Estonians who want to buy land in this country," said an opposition member of Parliament, Liina Tõnisson.

She said trading vouchers would cause inflation, which has just started to fall after a series of higher-than-expected monthly price rises this year.

BT to Pare Job Rolls By a Third

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Monday it planned to cut 50,000 jobs — one-third of its work force — "over the next several years."

Britain's biggest telecommunications company has cut 90,000 jobs in the past four years and already plans to eliminate 15,000 this year, including 6,000 executive posts.

Chairman Iain Vallance was quoted as saying he thought the ideal size for BT's work force would be about 100,000, and a BT spokesman confirmed the anticipated job cuts.

The spokesman would not provide a precise timetable. "Job cuts will continue over the next several years," he said. Mr. Vallance said he could not rule out compulsory layoffs.

The group is understood to be experiencing greater problems as job cuts move toward management levels. This year, BT plans to shed more than 6,000 of its 35,000 managers.

Mr. Vallance also said that the British regulatory system should be overhauled to manage the growth of sophisticated services.

He said the ideal regulatory structure would take on the responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications, the telecom watchdog; the Independent Television Commission, which oversees part of the broadcasting industry; and several other departments.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

New Stet Chief Is Named

The SIP SpA chairman, Ernesto Pascale, has been appointed managing director of Società Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, or Stet, AFP-Extel News reported from Rome. Mr. Pascale will replace Michele Tedeschi, who is leaving to join Romano Prodi as chairman of IRI SpA.

Stet could be sold into private hands as soon as this fall, Mr. Tedeschi said. Telecom Italia will be formed from the merger of Italy's five domestic telecommunications firms, all of them controlled by Stet.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	2500	2400
2200	2400	2300
2100	2300	2200
2000	2200	2100
1900	2100	2000
1800	2000	1900
1700	1900	1800
1600	1800	1700
1500	1700	1600
1400	1600	1500
1300	1500	1400
1200	1400	1300
1100	1300	1200
1000	1200	1100
900	1100	1000
800	1000	900
700	900	800
600	800	700
500	700	600
400	600	500
300	500	400
200	400	300
100	300	200
0	200	100

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Fokker NV said that over the next 20 years it expected worldwide demand to reach about 3,500 40-seat to 125-seat aircraft.
- Italy's statistics bureau said retail sales rose 7.7 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier and noted a 15 percent year-on-year increase in first-quarter food sales through small outlets, while nonfood sales rose 4.2 percent.
- Christian Dalloz SA, a French safety-equipment maker, said it had agreed to acquire the Swedish protective-equipment maker Bilson AB from Incentive AB.
- Cardio Investment AB said it sold its Bilson personal protection equipment unit to Christian Dalloz SA of France.
- Arab Banking Corp., one of the biggest international Arab banks in terms of assets, said its pretax profit in the first six months of 1994 rose to \$79 million from \$74 million a year earlier.
- Iveco, the truck division of the Fiat group, made a bid for the Egyptian state-owned vehicle maker Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Co.
- Spie-Batignolles SA sales fell to 8.4 billion French francs (\$1.5 billion) in the first half from 9.3 billion francs a year earlier.
- Spain plans to set up a 100 billion peseta (\$760 million) credit line at interest rates five percentage points below current market rates for the purchase of new industrial vehicles.
- Zimbabwe's construction workers walked off the job to press for higher pay.
- German new-business registrations in the former East Germany fell 10 percent in the first six months of 1994.
- The Czech Republic's two biggest truckmakers, Tatra Kopřivnice and Liaz, are talking about a merger. Both are burdened with debt and the loss of traditional markets.
- Swedish new-car registrations rose 14 percent in July from a year earlier.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

Mortgages Helped Hypo-Bank's Net in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Bayern mortgage lending offset a dramatic decline in income from its own trading activities to allow Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank AG to report first-half operating profit Monday of 463.3 million Deutsche marks (\$302.9 million), roughly unchanged from a year earlier.

German banks, however, generally compare first-half figures with half of the previous year's total to smooth out fluctuations. Using that comparison, operating profit was 6.6 percent lower.

Hypo-Bank, which is Germany's fifth-largest bank and was heavily exposed to the collapse of the Schneider property empire, said it expected risk provisions this year to be about the same as last year. The bank had 468 million DM tied up in the Schneider collapse but said this

Court Lists Balsam's Debts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIELEFELD, Germany — Bankruptcy proceedings for the German sports flooring maker Balsam AG opened Monday in a district court as an official listed the company's debts at 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.6 billion).

The estimate was made by Hartmut Stange, a court official who is expected to be appointed administrator of the company.

A prosecutor said potential losses for creditor banks, including Deutsche Bank AG and Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, could total 1.6 billion to 1.7 billion DM.

Balsam was forced into bankruptcy after its entire management board was arrested on suspicion of fraud several weeks ago. Proceco GmbH, a factoring group whose main client was Balsam, also has since filed for protection from creditors.

(AFP, Reuters)

would not change the amount set aside for bad debt.

The bank did not provide a figure for risk provisions, but Hartmut Pfeiffer, a spokesman, said half-year provisions amounted to half the full-year

"The turbulence on the securities and foreign-exchange markets took its toll on our own-trading and commission earnings," the bank said.

"They were more or less what we predicted," said Thomas Pergande, analyst at Vercini & Westbank. "All the banks are probably going to report a decline in commission income and own-trading for the first half, but in the course of the year this could change."

The German stock market shrugged off the news. Shares in Hypo-Bank lost 0.50 to close floor trading at 432 DM.

The decline in trading income was partly offset by an increase in net interest income of 12 percent, to 1.99 billion DM. Hypo-Bank specializes in mortgage lending, and the bank said interest income was lifted by lively demand for building loans.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Number of Jobless Slips in France

Reuters

PARIS — French unemployment fell for the first time in four years, the Labor Ministry said Monday, but the figures did not give any conclusive evidence that the trend had been reversed.

June data showed the seasonally adjusted number of people out of work fell by 13,000 from May. Unemployment still stood at 3.3 million, but the jobless rate was listed as 12.6 percent, down from May's record 12.7 percent. The number of unemployed people was 5.4 percent higher than in June 1993.

A ministry spokesman said it was the first real drop in unemployment since July 1990.

AIRPLANE: Insiders' Pyramid Game Raises Ethical Issues

Continued from Page 9

the game with the money collected from new players. The pyramid then splits in two, and each copilot becomes a pilot on a new "airplane." All the players move up one notch as well, and a scramble for new investors begins.

This summer, in a series of parties that began in Mr. Peterson's Washington home, dozens of lobbyists, congressional staff members, lawyers and other professionals have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for a seasonal fling at a game that legal analysts and consumer advocates said is risky and might create at least an appearance of conflict of interest.

It's a game that seems designed for Washington's schmoozers and networkers because it relies on the ability of players who have invested \$1,000 to recruit many more people to do the same thing. By doing so, players move up a chart to an \$8,000 payoff.

But critics said the game raised a range of ethical questions, in part because it involved Capitol Hill staff members and lobbyists, who try to influence policy, working together to recruit players and make big profits quickly.

Although there's nothing to indicate that the game has fostered inappropriate dealings between lobbyists and congressional staff members, ethics specialists said the game created an impression that players could become beholden to one another.

"The ethical nature of this thing is very suspect," said David Saari, a criminal-justice professor at American University. "Outsiders are going to say, 'Why is this money flowing? Why is the Hill involved with the lobbyists?'"

It's unclear how many players or pyramid games there have been in the Washington group. But interviews with players and documents used to play the game indicate that at least 120 people, and perhaps as many as several hundred, are playing. Organizers like Mr. Peterson and players said there was no way to know how much money had changed hands.

The players and documents indicate that those in the game have included Barry Jackson, chief of staff to Representative John A. Boehner, a Republican from Ohio; Letitia Hoadley-White, an aide to Representative Jerry Lewis, a Republican from California; Richard C. Creighton, a lobbyist and Republican fund-raiser; and Carole Goetz, who until recently was a director for the American Medical Association's political action committee.

Mr. Jackson said he got into the game as a lark, unaware of how it worked or who was involved. He said he decided to join several weeks ago after being asked to play by a friend.

But after one meeting, he said, he lost interest and did not recruit others. He said he had not considered the possibility

that the game might involve lobbyists or present conflict-of-interest problems.

Mr. Creighton, who is president of the American Portland Cement Alliance and last year was deputy chairman of a dinner that raised more than \$5 million for Republican candidates, said he saw nothing wrong with the game.

Miss Goetz declined to comment.

Miss Hoadley-White did not return calls to her office.

In an interview after a Washington Post reporter attended his recruiting pitch in the salon last Monday, Mr. Peterson initially denied having anything to do with the game.

But the next day he described it as "a fun game for people who are adults" and said he had played host to gatherings at the salon and at his home.

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SPORTS

Games Still Have Turner Goodwill

The Associated Press
ST. PETERSBURG — Television ratings have been disappointing, his company stands to lose millions of dollars and the original purpose of the event no longer exists. But Ted Turner said Monday the Goodwill Games are still worth every penny.

Turner, chairman and founder of the Goodwill Games, said that the third edition of the Games have been a great success and that he intends to continue staging the Olympic-style event into the next century.

"Particularly in a country that's gone through the turmoil that this country has, there was a lot of skepticism that the Games would take place at all, that it would be a complete disaster," the Atlanta-based media magnate said.

"It's run pretty smoothly, everything considered. There was a lot of last-minute preparations and they had trouble funding it, but this country's not in the greatest financial situation in the world. I think everything considered it's been great."

Turner acknowledged that TV ratings in the United States, where the event is being broadcast by his own Turner Broadcasting System and by ABC, have been below expectations for the first week of the 16-day event.

"That's unfortunate," he said. "We're going to be short on the ratings, but we never

have had the ratings... As far as I'm concerned that's the only bad news."

He also shrugged off the organizational glitches which have affected the Games. These include a faulty filtration system which turned the water in the swimming pool into a murky color, problems in making ice for the skating rink and computer scoring errors at the gymnastics competition.

"I mean, hey, there's glitches everywhere," he said. "There's glitches at the Olympics, too."

In the day's major competition, U.S. gymnast Shannon Miller rebounded from her loss in the all-around event by collecting gold medals in the balance beam and floor exercise and silvers in the vault and uneven bars in the individual apparatus.

For Russia's Dina Kochetkova, who on Sunday handed Miller her first defeat in two years in an all-around competition, it was a bad night. She fell flat on her back during a practice vault before the start of the event and had to be helped away by her coach. She got one silver and one bronze.

With New York already selected as host of the 1998 Goodwill Games, Turner said he remained committed to holding the event again in 2002. The Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk has been offered as a proposed site, and Turner was to fly there Tuesday for a look.

"My plans are that we go forward," he said. "I think this is a lot of value for the buck."



Coaching debutant Barry Switzer pondering a play as his Cowboys beat the Vikings: "It was kind of neat."

Mixed Success In New NFL

The Associated Press

Barry Switzer was a success in his debut in the National Football League, while the new two-point conversion entered to mixed results.

The Dallas Cowboys, with both Troy Aikman and backup Rodney Peete throwing touchdown passes, rolled over the Minnesota Vikings, 17-9, on Sunday night in Switzer's first preseason game as coach of the Cowboys.

"It was kind of neat out there," Switzer said. "Under the new conversion rule, teams can either kick an extra point after a touchdown — as they always have — or run or pass the ball into the end zone for a two-point conversion."

Miami's Doug Pederson, after passing for 2 points in an exhibition game defeat of the New York Giants, called it "a great play."

The Los Angeles Raiders also went to the air, while the Kansas City Chiefs ran for two points.

But the Vikings failed through the air and the Denver Broncos, who lost to the Raiders in Barcelona, failed twice.

The experiment with radio communications to the quarterback weren't altogether successful, either.

"I couldn't tell what Joe (Montana) was saying," Kansas City quarterback Matt Blum said. "We ended up having to go back to hand signals for most of the first quarter."

Britain-Ireland Keep Curtis Cup With a 9-9 Tie

The Associated Press

COLTEWAH, Tennessee — Janice Moodie of Scotland, having hit her 165-yard approach on the par-4 18th, within five feet of the flag, was conceded her putt on the final hole for a 9-9 tie with the United States that allowed the British-Ireland team to retain the Curtis Cup.

Moodie's opponent, Carol Semple Thompson, had missed her first putt, from 25 feet (7.6 meters).

"I have been dreaming all my life to hole a putt for the Curtis Cup," Moodie said. "Turned out I didn't even have to hole the putt."

It was only the third tie since the first Curtis Cup was played in 1932. The United States leads the series, 20-5-3, but the British and Irish have now won four of the last five.

Helen Alfredsson of Sweden, who blew a six-shot lead in the previous week's U.S. Women's Open, won the LPGA Ping-Welch's Championship in Canton, Massachusetts, by four strokes.

Rookie Dicky Pride sank a 20-foot putt on the first hole of a three-way playoff to capture the St. Jude Classic in Memphis, Tennessee, for his first victory on the PGA Tour.

Pride joined Hal Sutton and Gene Sauers in the playoff by sinking a 22-foot birdie putt on No. 18 after bogeying the 17th. Sauers also birdied 18 while Nick Price, winner of the British Open two weeks ago, missed a birdie putt there that would have given him a share of the lead.

SIDELINES

Lemieux May Sit Out NHL Season

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Mario Lemieux will meet with Pittsburgh Penguins owner Howard Baldwin this week and likely will tell him he isn't healthy enough to play this NHL season, according to sources close to the team.

Lemieux, who missed nearly three-quarters of the 1993-94 season following his second back operation in four years, has missed at least 25 games each of the last five seasons because of his back and Hodgkin's disease.

The Penguins would not confirm broadcast reports Sunday night that Lemieux has decided to temporarily retire from the game or will sit out the first half of the season before deciding whether to return in the 1994-95 season.

LeMond Tested for Lead Poisoning

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Greg LeMond, the three-time Tour de France winner, said he's undergoing tests for lead poisoning and is considering retirement.

LeMond, of Medina, Minnesota, was shot in a hunting accident in 1987, and 35 lead pellets remain in his body. Four of them are in his liver and lungs and two in his heart lining.

He won the Tour de France in 1986, 1989 and 1990, but said his ability has decreased every year. He dropped out of this year's Tour de France when he became exhausted in the sixth stage.

Indy Car Race Has It Mishaps, Too

BROOKLYN, Michigan (AP) — Scott Goodyear inherited the lead 20 laps from the end and cruised to victory in a Marlboro 500 marred by a series of broken engines and accidents that took out all of the top contenders.

Nigel Mansell, who led 220 of the 250 laps in winning the Indy car race last year, quit after 35 laps with a broken throttle linkage. "That was the scariest moment I've had in my entire career," said the Michigan pole-sitter. "When you are in a 240-mile-an-hour slipstream into a turn you need full throttle."

For the Record

Efthymis Kionomoutzoglou, the Greek basketball team's coach, after a dispute with center Panayiotis Fasoulas, returned to Athens as his players were preparing for the World Championships that start Thursday in Toronto.

Winnipeg, Canada, having beaten out Santo Domingo and Bogota, will host the 1999 Pan American Games.

Yuri Arbachakov of Russia retained the WBC flyweight title by knocking out Hugo Rafael Soto of Argentina in the eighth round in Tokyo.

ESPN, the U.S. satellite sports television network, has reached agreement with the Board of Control for Cricket in India to telecast domestic and international matches in India for the next five years. The deal does not exclude the 1996 World Cup. (AP)

Parreira Quits Brazil, To Coach Spanish Team

The Associated Press

VALENCIA, Spain — Just two weeks after coaching Brazil to its fourth World Cup championship, Carlos Alberto Parreira arrived here Monday, having quit the national squad to take over the Spanish first division club Valencia.

He said he had chosen Valencia, a team starved of victory in recent years, because it was the first club to approach him.

In Sunday's editions of the Jornal do Brasil, Parreira said that "I've performed my mission for Brazil by helping in the fourth world title conquest, and I have no desire to manage Brazil again."

As Brazil's coach, Parreira was constantly criticized and second-guessed by the media — and even by his mother and President Itamar Franco. Before the World Cup final against Italy, he was booed by a mostly pro-Brazil crowd.

"At least I won't have 150 million people down my back," he said.

Mario Zagalo, a member of Brazil's 1958 and 1962 championship teams and coach of the 1970 championship team, will take over as coach of the national team for the rest of the year. Zagalo was Parreira's assistant coach.

Meanwhile, Brazilian superstar Romario was incurring the wrath of FC Barcelona's coach, Johan Cruyff, for taking an unauthorized vacation as the rest of the team prepared its run for a fifth-straight Spanish title.

"I still haven't spoken with him," Cruyff said Monday before presenting Barcelona's lineup for the 1994-95 season. "We hope he appears and when he does we'll take the decisions that have to be taken."

Romario has said he plans to remain on vacation in Brazil as long as two more weeks.

"I deserve a rest," he told TV Globo on Saturday. He claimed he had tried to get in touch with club officials and added that he was "sure they'll understand."

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	44	38	.537	—
Baltimore	36	46	.438	8
Seattle	35	47	.427	9
Toronto	29	53	.354	15
Detroit	28	54	.341	16

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	42	42	.500	—
Cleveland	39	45	.463	3
Kansas City	38	46	.451	4
Minnesota	30	54	.357	12
St. Louis	27	57	.321	15

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	39	45	.463	—
Oakland	37	47	.438	2
California	36	48	.429	3
Seattle	28	56	.333	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	41	43	.488	—
Atlanta	40	44	.476	1
Philadelphia	39	45	.463	2
New York	38	46	.451	3
Florida	29	55	.344	9

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	41	43	.488	—
Houston	39	45	.463	2
Pittsburgh	38	46	.451	3
Chicago	37	47	.438	4
St. Louis	28	56	.333	13

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	39	45	.463	—
San Francisco	38	46	.451	1
Colorado	30	54	.357	9
San Diego	27	57	.321	12

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	000	002	0.000	—
Boston	000	002	0.000	—

Bones, Navarro (2), Lloyd (7), Ismael (9), Fellers (9) and Valtos (9) defeated the

Los Angeles Angels, 4-1. (AP) — The Los Angeles Angels defeated the Boston Red Sox, 4-1, in a game that was overshadowed by the fact that the Angels' pitcher, Fellers, was the first pitcher to throw a no-hitter in the American League since 1904.

The Angels' victory was a significant one for them, as they were looking to improve their standing in the American League East Division.

The Red Sox, on the other hand, were looking to improve their standing in the American League East Division, but were unable to do so in this game.

The game was a close one, with the Angels leading 1-0 in the bottom of the ninth inning. However, Fellers' no-hitter proved to be the difference.

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The Michael Jordan Watch

SUNDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 2-for-3 in a

clash with the Chicago Bulls, 95-90. Jordan scored 25 points and 11 rebounds. (AP) — Michael Jordan's performance in Sunday's game was a testament to his skill and leadership on the court.

Jordan's 25 points were a career-high for him in a regular season game. He also dished out 11 rebounds, showing his versatility as a player.

The Bulls' victory over the Chicago Bulls was a significant one for them, as they were looking to improve their standing in the Eastern Conference.

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The Bulls'

SPORTS

Chisox Sink Mariners, Widen Lead

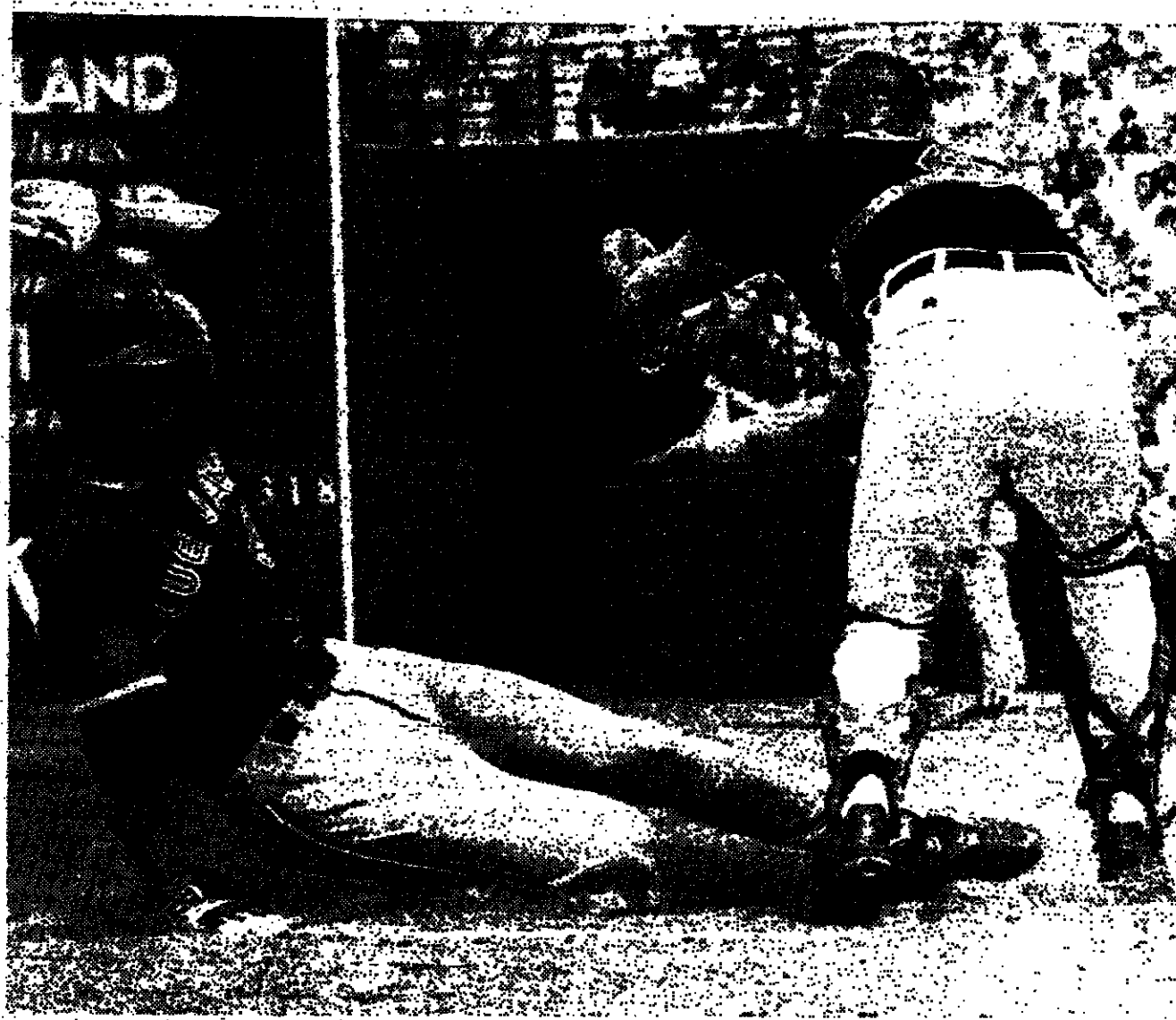
The Associated Press
The Chicago White Sox prepared for the looming strike by packing and winning.
The AL Central leaders opened a two-game lead over the Cleveland Indians with an 8-1 victory Sunday over the Seattle Mariners in Comiskey Park.
Lance Johnson hit his first grand slam in the major leagues and Wilson Alvarez held the

AL ROUNDUP

Mariners to four hits in eight innings.
The game was Chicago's final one at home before the Aug. 12 strike deadline set by the players' association. The White Sox began a nine-game swing through the west with a game in Texas on Tuesday, so the players packed their belongings in boxes before the game.
"I just hope they fix this thing," Alvarez said. "I was thinking this might be the last game in Comiskey and I have to do good."

If the players are ready for a strike, the fans don't seem to be. A crowd of 42,507 attended Sunday's game, pushing the series total to 126,025, the largest three-game crowd since the new Comiskey Park opened in 1991.
Alvarez gave up a first-inning run on Felix Fermin's single and Jay Buhner's RBI double, then quieted the Mariners.

Jim Converse, meanwhile, held the White Sox to a first-inning single and one run through five innings.
In the sixth, however, Tim Lincecum drew a one-out walk and Frank Thomas singled. Julio Franco struck out but Converse threw a wild pitch that moved the runners up, then intentionally walked Robin Ventura before Warren Newson walked on a 3-2 pitch to make it 2-1. John-



Toronto's John Olerud, having homered and tripled, scored on an error as Baltimore continued to slide out of contention.

son followed with a line-drive homer to right.
"We caught a break in one inning and blew it open," said Johnson. "It's good the Yankees are doing a number on the Indians."

Royals 9, Twins 5: Kansas City, playing at home, won its ninth straight by collecting 16 hits against Minnesota. The Royals got three doubles during a four-run second inning to extend their longest winning streak since August 1989.
Vince Coleman, Bob Hame-

lin and David Howard each drove in two runs for Kansas City.
Blue Jays 6, Orioles 4: John Olerud homered and tripled as visiting Toronto built a five-run lead and held on to beat Baltimore, which fell a season-high eight games behind New York in the East.

Olerud hit a two-run shot in a four-run second against Ben McDonald, while Jeffrey Hammonds had three hits and Mark McLemore drove in two runs for the Orioles, whose short-

stop, Cal Ripken, played in his 1,999th consecutive game.
Angels 4, Rangers 3: Rookie Garret Anderson's first major league RBI broke a sixth-inning tie as visiting California beat Texas.

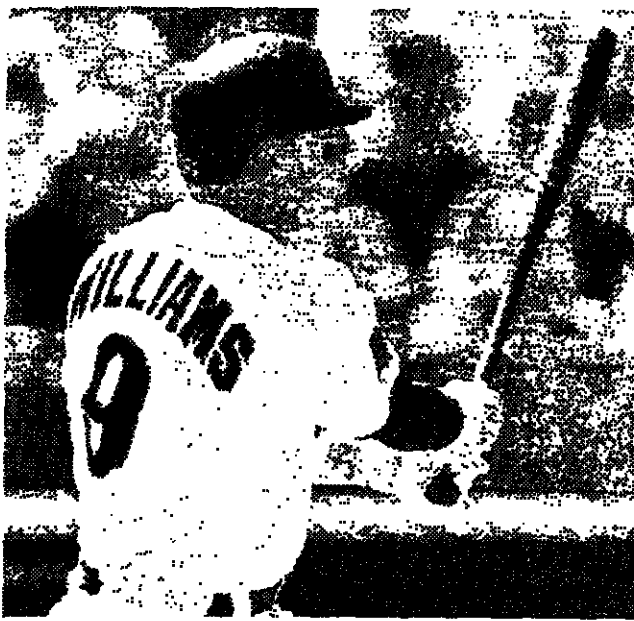
Anderson, who went 2-for-4 in only his fourth major-league game, slapped a two-out single off Kevin Brown to drive in J. T. Snow and allow the Angels to regain the lead they had squandered the previous inning.
Tigers 5, Athletics 4: Junior Felix's two-run double capped

a three-run comeback in the seventh as Detroit edged visiting Oakland.
In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:
Yankees 4, Indians 1: Jimmy Key became the majors' first 16-game winner with eight shutout innings as New York, playing at home, won its 11th straight over the Cleveland.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 2: Five pitchers for visiting Milwaukee combined on a seven-inning Boston while the Brewers benefited from 13 walks.

Williams Hits Nos. 39, 40 As Giants Swat Rockies

The Associated Press
Matt Williams could not quite match the feat of Babe Ruth and Jimmie Foxx. But he did top Willie Mays, Johnny Bench, Willie Stargell and Mike Schmidt.
With his fifth multibomber game of the season, Williams topped his major league-leading total to 40 as the San Francisco Giants beat the visiting Colorado Rockies, 9-4, on Sunday.
"He's hitting the ball all over



Matt Williams watched homer 39 depart in the fourth.

NL ROUNDUP

the place and driving in runs when they're needed," said teammate Barry Bonds, who hit his 32d homer.

Williams, who drove in five runs and increased his RBI total to 95, is the fastest to 40 homers since Reggie Jackson in 1969. He easily topped the previous NL record of homers through July, shared by Mays, Bench, Stargell and Schmidt. He fell one short of the big league record shared by Ruth and Foxx.

"It's nice, but the important thing is to contribute to us winning," Williams said in a statement issued by the team after he quickly left the clubhouse. Williams hit an RBI single in the first, then drove in the go-ahead run with a long, three-run drive to left in the fourth inning and hit an even longer homer with the bases empty in the fifth.

"We tried to keep the balls down to Williams and stay ahead on the count," said the Rockies' pitching coach, Larry Beane. "We feel our book on them is good, but the execution of the book is not good."
Darryl Strawberry also homered, while rookie right-hander William VanLandingham, now 7-1, won his fourth consecutive start.
Expos 13, Marlins 4: Marquis

Grissom went 4-for-5 with a homer and scored after eluding a rundown as Montreal swept three in Miami.

Sean Berry and Cliff Floyd also homered for the Expos, who have won 11 of 12 and lead Atlanta by 3½ games in the NL East. Florida concluded an 0-6 homestand, the worst in franchise history.

Reds 2, Padres 1: Bret Boone's RBI ground out with the bases loaded in the 10th enabled Cincinnati to win its third straight in San Diego and open a 2½-game lead over Houston in the NL Central.
Newly acquired Brian Hunter homered for the second straight game.

Pedro Martinez walked five of the nine batters he faced, with three walks loading the bases in the 10th.

Dodgers 7, Astros 1: Tim Lincecum drove in two runs and

Delino DeShields sparked a four-run sixth with an RBI single as Los Angeles won at home.

Jeff Bagwell hit his 36th homer for Houston.

Cubs 9, Cardinals 7: Frank Castillo, just called up from the minors, won for the first time in a year and a day as Chicago gave him a six-run lead in the first at St. Louis. The Cardinals have lost six of seven.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Braves 9, Phillies 5: Jeff Blauser had three hits, scored twice and drove in the go-ahead run as host Atlanta rallied from a 5-2 deficit.

Mets 6, Pirates 4: New York's Jeremy Burnitz singled in the go-ahead run in a four-run ninth after Mike Dyer, who came on to preserve a 4-2 lead, retired only one of the eight batters he faced in Pittsburgh.

Chisox's Reinsdorf, Sounding Dovish, Calls Present Pact All Right

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For an owner who usually sounds and acts like a hard-liner, it was a remarkable admission.

With players prepared to strike Aug. 12 if they don't have a new labor agreement, Jerry Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox said he was prepared to continue playing baseball under the existing economic system.

But he cautioned that he is in the minority among the owners, so his position cannot be viewed as potentially instrumental in averting a strike.

Throughout negotiations with the players union, Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, has emphasized that the clubs need a new economic system that would give them "cost certainty."

He has proposed a salary cap as a way of achieving that end, but the players have rejected it, saying they prefer the existing system.

Reinsdorf, who often is seen as a hard-liner, is the most influential owner in baseball, said Sunday he doesn't want a strike to interrupt and possibly end the season, explaining that whatever the White Sox would save with a salary cap they would lose in the owners' new revenue-sharing formula.

"I have nothing to gain by a work stoppage," he said by telephone from his suite at Comiskey Park during the White Sox game with the Seattle Mariners. "I can survive under the system. I don't like it, but I can survive. We're a big market, and we have a good ballpark and a good lease."

"I can't speak for anybody else, but I would surmise there are a handful of teams in the position we are, making some money, and can survive under the system. Obviously, it's not in their interest to have a work stoppage."

If anyone had been looking for signals in the plodding negotiations, the radar would have latched instantly onto those comments. If Reinsdorf, who in the past has talked of taking a strike for a year or two if necessary, was saying that he and others could live without change, could a settlement be far behind?

But then he expressed the "but."

"But," he said, "there's a whole bunch of other teams that can't or don't think they can survive under the current system, so there's no chance that our side would accept it. Since you have 19 teams losing money, they're not going to accept the current system. I don't

think there are any of the 19 that are willing to live with the current system."

Fifteen clubs would have to vote for a new agreement for it to take effect, and Reinsdorf said he does not think there are 15 clubs that would vote for the existing system. The problem would be compounded once a strike started, he noted, because the owners then would need 21 votes, or three-fourths, to approve a settlement.

"That's what Don should focus on," Reinsdorf said, referring to Donald Fehr, the head of the union. "Before a strike, it takes 15 votes; after a strike, it takes 21 votes."

That juncture would be a critical time for his own position, Reinsdorf said.

"Once a strike starts, I lose money," he said. "We'll lose \$2.5 million the first week. We have seven home games, and we've sold 250,000 tickets. If a strike occurs and I start to lose money, then I become a hawk because I have to get enough out of the deal to make my investment worthwhile."

For the moment, though, Reinsdorf said, he remains a dove. That's something no one has ever accused him of being.

Ted Turner, the owner of the Atlanta Braves, said Monday that it looks like a strike will wipe out the rest of the season, and he urged President Bill Clinton to order government arbitration of the dispute, The Associated Press reported.

"It looks like there's going to be a strike," Turner said in St. Petersburg, where he is attending the Goodwill Games. "And I really think if there's going to be one, it'll be a long one. We're going to lose the World Series this year."

He added, "The players are tough as a keg of nails. The owners are pretty tough, too. I hope that somehow there will be a compromise, but they're sure far apart, aren't they?"

Turner said the dispute should go to arbitration before it's too late.

"You mark my words," he said. "If a strike occurs, sometime over the winter or next spring, Clinton will have to step in, and there will have to be government arbitration. Why not do it now, if you're going to do it then?"

"As an owner, I might get slapped on the knuckles by even suggesting that, because we have arbitration and the players like it. That particular arbitration — salary arbitration — and arbitration of the basic dispute, is a different matter. I don't see either side giving in once it happens."



Phil Rizzuto (left), with Rolie Fingers chortling behind, talked — and talked; Steve Carlton said being elected by the press was "like Rush Limbaugh being voted in by the Clintons."

Holy Cow! Scooter Rizzuto Talks Himself Into Hall of Fame

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y. — Somewhere in his acceptance speech into the Baseball Hall of Fame on a hot day behind a school beside a cornfield, like something out of "The Field of Dreams," and with who knows how many thousands of people, because a lot were sitting, many were standing and many others lolled on the hilly grass, somewhere in that speech Phil Rizzuto, speaking without notes and without what sometimes seemed a semblance of rhyme or reason — not that anybody in the loving, laughing audience seemed to care, least of all the Scooter himself, who in his inimitable and wondrous digressions and ramblings actually began with "Holy cow!" since it took him 38 years after the end of his baseball career in 1956 to finally make the Hall of Fame.

Anyway, somewhere in the speech he talked about leaving his home in Brooklyn, New York, for the first time when he was 19 years old and going to play shortstop in the minor-league town of Bassett, Virginia, and he was on a train with no sleeper, and he got his first taste of Southern fried chicken, and it was great, and it was also the first time that he ever ate — "Hey, White, what's that stuff that looks like oatmeal?" — and Bill White, his onetime announcing partner on Yankee broadcasts, whose first name, like all the Scooter's partners, he never seemed to learn, even though he knows the first and last names of a lot of the birthday celebrants he forever is announcing and the owners of his favorite restaurants, even though, as he admits, he often talks about them rather than the score or the game, but after

38 years of announcing games and after a 13-year playing career with championship Yankee teams few seem to care about this either, well, White was in the audience and stood up and said, "Grits."

"Grits!" announced Rizzuto. "That's right. And I didn't know what to do with them, so I stuffed it in my pocket."

There isn't enough space here to get into Rizzuto's whole recitation of being raised in Brooklyn and his family that means so much to him, especially his wife, Cora, and his baseball career or his time in the navy during World War II when he even got seasick on the ferry from New Jersey to Virginia, and people said, "He's going to protect us!" and how he said he starts stories at the end and goes back to the beginning and winds up in the middle, but he paid tribute to many, including two he was inducted into the Hall of Fame with, Leo Durocher and Steve Carlton, and told a story of Durocher being a great bench jockey as well as a great manager and when he popped a ball straight up and the catcher caught it in a World Series against the Dodgers, Durocher bellowed, "That's a home run in an elevator shaft!"

And Carlton, sitting right behind him on the dais with some 30 Hall of Famers, threw back his head and laughed, old Stone Face and old Mum Mouth to the reporters, even though they voted him into the hall on the first ballot and he did thank them for it, but Lefty to the ballplayers who loved him if he was their teammate and hated him if they had to face his wicked slider and fadeaway fastball said that everything seems to come in cycles.

It was at Cooperstown in an

exhibition game during induction week in 1966 that Carlton was called up to the St. Louis Cardinals after having been sent down to the minors to pitch on that day to the Minnesota Twins, and he struck out 10 batters in seven innings and went on from there to strike out more batters than anyone in baseball history outside of Nolan Ryan and also performed the amazing feat in 1972 of winning 27 games for the Philadelphia Phillies, a forlorn, last-place team that won just 59 games altogether that season, and he also said another old Phillie, Richie Ashburn, should be in the Hall of Fame. And should.

But — where were we? — oh, yes, Carlton said that he didn't talk to the news media because he needed to focus on pitching and couldn't be distracted, something Rizzuto never minded, and after about 20 minutes of his 30-minute confabulation, Rizzuto said that if his voice held up — it was getting hoarse, and he was also embarked on combat with a few flies at the podium — that he could talk for a long time and if anybody wanted to leave they could, and Yogi Berra and Johnny Bench, laughing like everyone else, got up and started to walk out, and Rizzuto explained, "They took so many balls in the mask."

Someone in the crowd asked

whose birthday it was, and Rizzuto, looking natty in his blue blazer and silver hair, mentioned Ruby Sabatino, "who is getting along in age," he said, and was a little under the weather and couldn't make it up to Cooperstown and, oh, the canolles, the canolles came last night — a day without canolles is like a day without sunshine!"

And then he said that this was the last part, and he had written something down and adjusted his glasses and said he can't read it and doesn't want to start crying, though he knows it's O.K. in a situation like this — just before him was the actress Laraine Day accepting for her late husband Durocher, of-

ten a bad actor on the ball field, and beside her their son, Chris, who broke down when he said it was unfortunate that his dad couldn't be here for this honor but felt "my father stands here with us because he got time off today for good behavior."

Rizzuto was able to read now, gravel-voiced and emotional, and said: "I had the most wonderful lifetime any man can possibly have. And I thank you for this wonderful game they call baseball." And everyone understood this perfectly, and laughed between tears, or cried between laughter, or just stood and cheered. Baseball was never better.

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POSTCARD

Romance by the Book

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — When you come right down to it, the Romance Writers of America's annual conference isn't very romantic. All the swooning and sighing is reserved for the sultry paperback covers.

Among the 1,720 members in attendance at the conference here — most of them women who write in spare rooms and on kitchen tables and have yet to sell a manuscript — the real passion was to get published. The most cherished fantasy is signing an author's contract.

"Nothing can match it," promised the keynote speaker, Nora Roberts, who, with 27 million copies of more than 100 titles in print, should know. "Not even really great sex."

Often the fantasy begins the way it did for Wendy Hilton-Jones, a State Department staffer from Vienna, Virginia, who first began reading romances when "Sweet Savage Love" got passed around her college dorm. "You think, 'I can write as well as that,'" said Hilton-Jones.

So the fantasizers came to the RWA convention to meet pub-

lished writers who dispense pointers, and editors and agents who can put them in print. "It's about the business of romance," said Hilton-Jones.

Romances now account for close to half of all popular fiction sold. With \$750 million in annual sales in the United States, the genre has thrived unabated through women's liberation, upheaval in the publishing industry, economic downturn and the VCR.

Novice authors rarely strike it rich — advances for the previously unpublished run from \$3,000 to \$5,000. But there beckons the "mainstream" success of writers such as Roberts, Sandra Brown and Catherine Coulter, whose hardcovers appear on national best-seller lists.

It's become a tough game to break into. "We have so many titles in production and under contract that we could publish into 1997 without buying another book," a Bantam editor advised 200 rape-note-takers at a workshop.

Still, 700 or so of this year's conventioners have published romances, and every year several more acquire the coveted pink satin ribbon attached to their RWA nametags that indicates a first sale.

There probably were 8 million stories here, love stories that were at least 60,000 words in length, featured likable heroes and heroines with strong libidos, and delivered unshakably happy endings.

At the "Five-Minute Sales Pitch" workshop, the author Debra Dixon explained how to commit the elements of romances to index cards labeled "hero," "heroine," "internal conflict." They are useful for editing editors and agents.

Understandably, the 236 agents and editors at the convention can become a bit jumpy. "I look forward to it with real excitement and total trepidation," said Silhouette's senior editor, Lucia Macro.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

By Alex Witchel
New York Times Service

DALLAS — Their front door is made of steel now. "If we stand in front of it, we won't get hit," Norma McCorvey says. "We put it in after they shot the house up in 1989. They shot up the car, too. Did you see that blue car out front? We call it the Roe-mobile."

Why would anyone want to shoot McCorvey? She's certainly no Mafia princess. She's a cleaning woman. But since 1973 she has also been Jane Roe, the plaintiff in the landmark Roe v. Wade case, which established the constitutional right to abortion. And around these parts, that hasn't made her too popular since she publicly acknowledged being Jane Roe in 1980. "I go shopping to Tom Thumb," she says, sitting at her dining room table, "and I am accosted by anti-choice people. Men come up to me in frozen foods and say, 'You're responsible for babies being killed.' Some people run into my basket with their fists." McCorvey, 46, has written her life story, with Andy Meisler, in "I Am Roe: My Life, Roe v. Wade and Freedom of Choice" (HarperCollins), which besides telling its own rough tale, documents the making of the most unlikely role model in the history of the women's movement.

Her grandmother was a prostitute and fortune teller. Her father was a television repairman, her mother an alcoholic. Part Cajun, part Cherokee Indian, and raised as a Jehovah's Witness, Norma Leah Nelson was 10 when she took money from the gas station where she worked to run away from home.

After that her education came from reform schools until the ninth grade. By the time she was 15 she had been sexually assaulted by a nun and a male relative of her mother's. At 16 she married an itinerant steelworker, Woody McCorvey, who, she says, beat her. She left him and returned to her mother's house in Dallas with plans to raise her unborn child alone.

But after her daughter, Melissa, was born and McCorvey confided in her mother that her sexual preference was for women, she says her mother kidnapped Melissa, banished McCorvey from the house and raised her granddaughter herself. McCorvey writes that when she was drunk, her mother tricked her into signing adoption papers, giving away custody.



Mark Graham for The New York Times

Norma McCorvey, right, and her partner, Connie Gonzalez.

What followed were years of alcohol and drug abuse. After an affair resulted in a second pregnancy, when she was 19, she gave the baby up for adoption. (Abortion was illegal in Texas in the late 1960s, and she had no money to go elsewhere.)

By the time she had another affair and was pregnant with her third child, which became the Roe baby, she was 21. "I never considered myself a lesbian," she recalls. "I only ever slept with four or five men, but I got pregnant with three of them."

It was then that she met Sarah Weddington and Linda Coffee, the lawyers who would take the Roe case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court. Her rocky relationship with Weddington remains a sore point.

Connie Gonzalez, who has been McCorvey's partner for the last 21 years, is 63. Her hands look strong, and though she says little, there is a

keenness in her eyes that misses nothing.

Meanwhile, McCorvey is skittish, her attention span about 30 seconds at a time. She proudly displays a picture of her baby granddaughter, Jordan, whose mother is Melissa. (McCorvey and her daughter have had intermittent contact through the years.) McCorvey, who looks nothing like a grandmother, leads the way to her bedroom and settles onto her bed, talking like a teenager. Through it all, the constant is how hard she tries to be liked.

Lunch is served. Gonzalez goes off to eat alone. McCorvey returns as McCorvey returns to her room.

"I loved Norma the night I saw her," Gonzalez begins. "The only thing she ever needed was her mother's love." The two women met when Gonza-

lez caught McCorvey shoplifting groceries from a store where she worked. (She let her keep them.)

She remembers when McCorvey finally told her she was Jane Roe.

"She picked up the newspaper, twiddling her thumbs real nervous. And she told me about the Supreme Court decision. And I said, 'That's fantastic.' And she said, 'But you're a Catholic.' And I said, 'So what? I feel a woman's got the right to choose.' And she said, 'Well, I'm Jane Roe.' And I said, 'Yeah, and I'm the Pope.'"

"I said, 'I'm not mad at you. I'm proud as hell of you.'"

McCorvey has returned. "I was holed up here for 14 years," she says, recalling her fear that abortion opponents would try to kill her. After the 1989 shooting she went to northern California for a year on her own.

"When I left, the TV movie 'Roe v. Wade' had just come out and we were at sorts with each other, scared to death from the gunshots," McCorvey says.

In 1989 I quit drinking and taking drugs, and in California I worked as a speaker."

Which leads the conversation back to her mother, whom she last saw in February. Her parents are divorced and both live in Dallas.

"I wanted her to like me," she says. Not only is her mother against abortion, McCorvey notes, but so is Melissa, who is now 29 and married. Since she is apparently trying to foster this relationship, she doesn't say more.

Family aside, how about Weddington? What's the problem, exactly? "Sarah sat right across the table from me at Columbo's pizza parlor, and I didn't know until two years ago that she had had an abortion herself," she says. "When I told her then how desperately I needed one, she could have told me where to go for it. But she wouldn't because she needed me to be pregnant for her case."

A call to Weddington's law office in Austin, Texas, was returned with a message that the lawyer would be unavailable for comment.

"You ask me why I hid away in this house for 14 years," McCorvey said. "People said they wanted to kill Jane Roe. You live with something like that. I had a problem and didn't know how to resolve it. I think I have now. I was just late in getting there."

PEOPLE

Presley Confirms Marriage to Jackson

Lisa Marie Presley, 26, daughter of Elvis Presley, has announced she married pop superstar Michael Jackson, 35, in a secret ceremony outside the United States 11 weeks ago (the Dominican Republic, according to reports). The statement was issued by Jackson's production company, MJJ Productions. Lisa Marie said, "My married name is Mrs. Lisa Marie Presley-Jackson." Jackson's publicist, Lee Solters, who had previously adamantly denied that the couple were married, refused to comment. The status of her marriage with musician Danny Keough, the father of her two young children, was not immediately explained. She filed divorce papers this spring, but it wasn't known whether a divorce had become final. Elvis Presley died in 1977.

Madonna has opened her heart to Norman Macle about the life of a pop star — and the picture she paints is one of "unbelievable loneliness." After her concert, she said in an interview in Esquire magazine, "You sit there and you go 'There is something wrong with this picture,' because now you feel the most loneliness. You can't go out because you are too famous to go out without everyone following you and 20 bodyguards, so you sit in your room while everyone else is having fun being anonymous." But life isn't all bad. "I guess I could do worse," she said. "Poor Princess Diana!"

It doesn't look as if Don Johnson and Melba Giffith will get back together, according to backlist publisher Elliot Mintz. "They live in separate houses," Mintz said in TV Guide. "They don't talk to each other, they're represented by legal counsel, and they're sharing time with their children independently."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 8 & 13

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Albania	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	20/28	s
Austria	22/31	14/20	c	22/31	18/24	s
Azerbaijan	29/30	16/21	c	29/30	14/27	s
Bulgaria	21/28	20/27	c	21/28	20/27	s
Croatia	29/34	22/27	c	29/34	24/25	s
Czech Rep.	25/35	20/28	c	25/35	21/20	s
Denmark	23/24	17/22	c	23/24	17/22	s
Egypt	24/29	17/22	c	24/29	19/28	sh
France	27/28	16/21	f	27/28	16/21	s
Germany	20/28	14/21	c	20/28	14/21	s
Greece	27/32	19/26	c	27/32	19/26	s
Hungary	25/31	18/23	c	25/31	18/23	s
Italy	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Japan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Korea	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Latvia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Lithuania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Malta	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Netherlands	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Norway	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Poland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Portugal	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Romania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovakia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovenia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Spain	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Sweden	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Switzerland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Taiwan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Turkey	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Ukraine	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
USSR	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Yugoslavia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Albania	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	20/28	s
Austria	22/31	14/20	c	22/31	18/24	s
Azerbaijan	29/30	16/21	c	29/30	14/27	s
Bulgaria	21/28	20/27	c	21/28	20/27	s
Croatia	29/34	22/27	c	29/34	24/25	s
Czech Rep.	25/35	20/28	c	25/35	21/20	s
Denmark	23/24	17/22	c	23/24	17/22	s
Egypt	24/29	17/22	c	24/29	19/28	sh
France	27/28	16/21	f	27/28	16/21	s
Germany	20/28	14/21	c	20/28	14/21	s
Greece	27/32	19/26	c	27/32	19/26	s
Hungary	25/31	18/23	c	25/31	18/23	s
Italy	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Japan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Korea	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Latvia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Lithuania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Malta	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Netherlands	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Norway	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Poland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Portugal	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Romania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovakia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovenia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Spain	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Sweden	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Switzerland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Taiwan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Turkey	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Ukraine	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
USSR	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Yugoslavia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Albania	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	20/28	s
Austria	22/31	14/20	c	22/31	18/24	s
Azerbaijan	29/30	16/21	c	29/30	14/27	s
Bulgaria	21/28	20/27	c	21/28	20/27	s
Croatia	29/34	22/27	c	29/34	24/25	s
Czech Rep.	25/35	20/28	c	25/35	21/20	s
Denmark	23/24	17/22	c	23/24	17/22	s
Egypt	24/29	17/22	c	24/29	19/28	sh
France	27/28	16/21	f	27/28	16/21	s
Germany	20/28	14/21	c	20/28	14/21	s
Greece	27/32	19/26	c	27/32	19/26	s
Hungary	25/31	18/23	c	25/31	18/23	s
Italy	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Japan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Korea	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Latvia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Lithuania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Malta	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Netherlands	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Norway	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Poland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Portugal	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Romania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovakia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Slovenia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Spain	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Sweden	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Switzerland	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Taiwan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Turkey	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Ukraine	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
USSR	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Yugoslavia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s

Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Albania	27/30	19/26	a	27/30	20/28	s
Austria	22/31	14/20	c	22/31	18/24	s
Azerbaijan	29/30	16/21	c	29/30	14/27	s
Bulgaria	21/28	20/27	c	21/28	20/27	s
Croatia	29/34	22/27	c	29/34	24/25	s
Czech Rep.	25/35	20/28	c	25/35	21/20	s
Denmark	23/24	17/22	c	23/24	17/22	s
Egypt	24/29	17/22	c	24/29	19/28	sh
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Hungary	25/31	18/23	c	25/31	18/23	s
Italy	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Japan	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Korea	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Latvia	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s
Lithuania	27/30	19/26	c	27/30	19/26	s